

The Literary Digest

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EFFECT OF SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER ON RED CROSS WORK.

The surrender of Santiago and the occupation by the American forces have opened a way for the distribution of Cuban relief and Red Cross supplies which has hitherto been impossible, says *The Sun*, New York. The Red Cross authorities will ship goods to Santiago immediately, and it is hoped by them that the work of relief can now go on without interruption. Hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers, to say nothing of the thousands of starving refugees, are in urgent need of prompt succor. John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has received a letter from his wife, who is engaged in Red Cross work with Clara Barton in Santiago, describing the conditions prevailing among the sick and wounded of Gen. Shafter's army. Mrs. Porter says that if it had not been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation.

Clara Barton telegraphs from Playa del Este, July 16, as follows: "Santiago surrendered. Came from the front yesterday in pouring rain. Fever is suspected there. Siboney burned. Four army surgeons of the *St. Paul* are with us, there being no other provisions for them. We are feeding refugees at Siboney, many thousands at Fumizal by rail; Elwell feeding 5,000 at Caney by army wagons and 20,000 by pack mules, fifteen miles travel. Commander McCalla of the *Marblehead* called yesterday for 100,000 rations, food, medicine and clothing for the refugees in the woods and country surrounding Guantanamo. Nothing known of boats or aid of any kind from any other source. *State of Texas* has fed all the wounded at the front, and is helping them home. Members of the National Red Cross in perfect health; thoroughly organized.—Clara Barton."

HUNDREDS OF SICK SOLDIERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Not only in Cuba, but at the Philippines, and even in the army camps at home is the Red Cross needed, and the money thus far contributed by generous Americans does not yet begin to be adequate to the growing needs. Rev. Dwight L. Moody writes to *The Voice* that there are over 800 cases of sickness at Chickamauga alone.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF HELP AT THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent writing to *The Sun*, New York, July 14, points out the imperative need of a Red Cross relief expedition for Manila, and explains several important matters as follows: "Permit me to call attention to the need of a Red Cross at Manila. We shall soon have 15,000 or 20,000 men there, with probably many more in the near future, and who is to care for them in the time of trouble which is sure to come?"

"The necessity for such assistance to the army medical authorities as private enterprise alone can give was proved in our late Civil War, for it was only

when the Sanitary Commission got into good working order that the sick and wounded received proper care and attention. The government has all it can do to maintain an army in fighting condition, and sick and wounded delay and impede its movements and strength. The acknowledgment of these facts and the breakdowns which have ever occurred in medical departments of all armies made the governments of the civilized world gladly indorse the Geneva Convention.

"In the Franco-German war the Red Cross was the right hand of the army medical service; the surgeons admitted it, and gladly welcomed the aid they themselves could not furnish. In the Turco-Russian war it was the same; the sick and wounded were almost dependent for life and hope on the aid the Red Cross brought; and now even at our very doors at Santiago the same is true of the brave men who face the smokeless Mausers. Your columns tell the story of wounded men lying two days without shelter on damp earth within gunshot of headquarters, the Red Cross not having yet arrived. No one is to blame for this, for our surgeons do their duty. It is the system, the weakness of the organization, the very thing which all acknowledge as inevitable, and which the civilized world has created the Red Cross to prevent and ameliorate.

"The Red Cross can work, and does work, with but one object in view—to aid and assist the sick and wounded. All its energy and strength is expended for that object alone, and the people of the United States owe it to the men who carry its flag to provide it with the means, that when they suffer they shall have at least care and attention. In the Philippines there is sure to be trouble, for complications are arising. When we have finished with the Spaniards there may be a necessity for a forceful settlement with the insurgents. There will be sick and wounded among our men, perhaps many, and who will care for them?"

"See what efforts are being made properly to care for the 1,200 wounded at Santiago; how it tests the resources of both the army and the Red Cross to give them all the attention they need. Even at Camp Thomas, within a few hours' ride of all the boundless wealth and resources of the nation, it needed private enterprise to provide proper hospitals for the few sick.

"If a wave of bullets or epidemic mows our men down in the Philippines, who will care for them? Manila is thirty or forty days' sail from America. There are no Americans there except Dewey's and Merritt's men, and the surgeons of the regiments and ships; and, as usual in all wars, they will be overwhelmed in the first outbreak of trouble. There are no women to lend helpful hands; no doctors who can respond in a few hours; no great cities or towns with stores of necessities and comforts for the sick and wounded within reach.

"In California, the papers say, an ambulance corps has been organized for Manila. Eight nurses and doctors in all will be sent and supported. This is but a beginning, and the great American public should at once see that this small body be but the advance guard of a properly-equipped company.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL GARCIA AND CUBAN CONDUCT.

OUR Cuban allies seem to be many men of many minds and various conduct; at least the reports we have of them give that impression. There is great variety about the reports. One day we hear that the Cubans fight nobly; again that they are not of much use; again that being invited to help in road-making, they refused, declaring that they were soldiers, not laborers. We have heard that they massacred Spanish prisoners, and again that that report was a lie. It is not only hard to determine what the Cubans that our troops have seen amount to, but it is hard to say also how far they are representative of what is left of the Cuban people. They seem chiefly to be skirmishers, under slight discipline, fighting every man on his own hook, interested in the American invaders, and careful to gather up clothing and other superfluities that the invaders throw away. We are told that they are starved, and again that they are well fed. Both reports are probably true, but true of different lots of Cubans. Obviously it is too soon yet to form any opinion about them." Thus writes E. S. Martin in *Harper's Weekly*, voicing the conclusion of newspapers in many quarters.

An alleged letter purporting to give General Garcia's statement regarding differences with General Shafter reads as follows:

"SIR:—On May 12 the Government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking

possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison, and the forts. I would give my warm cooperation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I can not see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major-General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

"Very respectfully yours,

"CALIXTO GARCIA."

Following is the reply said (by the *New York Sun and Journal*) to have been written to General Garcia by General Shafter:

"I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning, and regret exceedingly that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved.

"You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined.

"This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American army.

"The policy of my Government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss. To show you the views held by my Government, I enclose a copy of the instructions received by me yesterday from the President [quoted in another column of this department—*ED. LIT. DIGEST*], which appear to cover everything that can possibly arise in the government of this territory while it is held by the United States.

"Full credit has been given to you and your valiant men in my report to my Government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign.

"I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity. I remain yours very sincerely.

"W. R. SHAFTER.

Major-General commanding."

Later despatches from Santiago to the *New York Herald* and other papers declare that the Garcia letter was written by a member of General Castillo's staff, a newspaper correspondent, and may never have been seen by General Garcia himself, and Washington despatches doubt that General Shafter has made a formal answer. It will be remembered that the newspaper accounts of General Shafter's entrance into Santiago represented General

Garcia as having selected a Cuban governor for Santiago, and as "refusing to take part" in the United States army's occupation because he hated the Spaniards retained in local office. This illustrates the prevalence of conflicting reports from all quarters. It is to be noted, also, that a large number of disparaging accounts of Cuban conduct come from correspondents at Washington.

From Santiago, Ensign Joseph Powell, of Admiral Sampson's flagship (who had commanded the launch which followed the *Merrimac*), wrote to friends at home under date of July 3 [to quote from the *New York Sun*]:

"We saw one nice little example of Cuban bravery there [at the burning wreck of the *Viscaya*]. Those sweet, kind, considerate, gentle, abused Cuban soldiers whom we are fighting for were on the beach, shooting every Spaniard that came within range, so that swimmers and boats had to turn back to the ship. And that ship blew up early! We saw a dozen small explosions, and finally one big one that tore the after part of the ship to bits. The *Iowa* sent a boat, and a torpedo-boat also went in, and I'll bet those Cubans stopped their butchery in short order under the persuasion of their guns. And, by the way, that mutilation story about our marines [by Spaniards] is untrue. One was killed with a machete and naturally had a couple of bad-looking cuts. The other was shot thirty or forty times, but neither was mutilated, as was given out."

The "Laine incident" is suggestive in this connection. W. R. Hearst, editor of the *New York Journal*, cabled to his paper that Honore Laine, "a daring (*Journal*) correspondent," but before every other consideration "a Cuban soldier," had witnessed the firing of Spanish guerillas on Shafter's headquarters during the day of the battle of El Caney, and at dusk had reported to Shafter the death of General Vera del Ray. The despatch continued:

"In the blockhouse where I was with you yesterday," he [Laine] said, 'we found this morning a few Spaniards. They were popping away, doing some damage and giving much trouble.'

"I found a Spanish prisoner, and told him to go to the blockhouse and tell those inside that the Americans were about to fire a dynamite gun at them, and they had best surrender. Forty of them came out, and the Americans kindly turned them over to me for the Cubans."

"His eyes flashed.

"And what did you do with them?"

"He sniffed contemptuously: 'We cut their heads off, of course.'

"And yet, behind this amour of vengeance, bred in the bone by a century of suffering, the Cuban is tender and gentle. One seldom finds a man of more generous and gracious impulses than this same Laine. His hour has come, and he is lost in the almost savage enjoyment of it."

There were some sharp newspaper comments on "Cuban atrocities" thus described, and, responding to an inquiry from the War Department, Major-General Shafter cabled:

"Despatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them, and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands."

It appears that Laine said "four," not "forty," Spaniards were put to death. Walter Howard says:

"I carried Mr. Hearst's cable message to Kingston, and know that the copy in the cable office says 'four,' not 'forty.' The men were guerillas, and not soldiers, and were treated accordingly. The Cubans were exasperated because their foes had been firing on the hospital tents as well as on the wounded on the field."

Mr. Hearst cabled the following explanation of his earlier despatch:

"On a day when my experiences were uneventful I sent you from the field near Siboney a description of Colonel Laine and his story of his day's adventures, of his fierce hatred of the Spanish, due to his year's imprisonment in Cabanas, of his cold-blooded satisfaction over the death of four Spaniards (not forty; the error was probably made in transcribing my despatch at the cable sta-

tion) whom, he said, the Cubans had beheaded. I can not be positive that Laine's story is true, but I am confident that if such skulkers as Godkin, Pulitzer, and Bennett, instead of getting as far away from the front of the war as possible, had seen, as Laine did, our wounded under the protection of the Red Cross deliberately fired at all day (as Creelman and the wounded of Chaffee's brigade were), they would not be so Spanish at heart, nor so greatly exercised over the lacerated feelings of the Spanish people."

Representatives of the Cuban junta in the United States point to the contradictory nature of reports, and to the pledge of General Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, that he would cooperate with American forces in full confidence that our pledges to Cubans would be fulfilled. They also quote an interpreter with Shafter's army, Mr. Jenovar, who said that the American soldiers had seen very little of the regular Cuban troops, who were on the extreme west of the line and who had done their share of the fighting, as was attested by the large number of their killed and wounded. He continued:

"The Cubans who displayed cowardice and greediness for American rations were chiefly pacificos and camp-followers, who obtained the relief supplies sent for the Cuban pacificos, while our boys lying in the trenches had to wait for the army commissary to come up. It was quite natural for them, hungry and exposed to hardship as they were, to feel angry at seeing a lot of Cubans, for whom they were fighting, and who they thought were soldiers, making off into the woods with bags of provisions. These Cubans, however, were carrying the food for their starving families, who had sought refuge in the woods."

Worthless Cuban Allies.—"Our Cuban allies—would we had been saved from calling them such!—are utter failures. They will neither fight nor work. They are destitute of every humanitarian impulse. Worse are they than their Spanish oppressors. Lucky, indeed, was it for the United States to have as a wall between them and their recognition as an independent government so acute an observer and stanch a statesman as President McKinley. Had it not been for our chief magistrate, these good-for-nothing allies of ours would have been established as an independent nation, and Gomez would have been made superior in the command of fighting forces to our gallant Miles. Strange it is that for three long years these ingrates have been able to hold off many thousands of Spanish troops. Skulking in impenetrable morasses is the only tactics that have made this possible.

"For weeks the proof of this utter uselessness of the Cuban insurgents has been multiplying. There were doubts when the first reports reached us. The affairs of the marines at Guantanamo reflected some credit upon them as guides. But immediately afterward came further reports of their unreliability. They refused to do common soldiers' work, throwing up entrenchments and clearing forests in front of Santiago. They would consume precious food and then sit idly by. No wonder they were ordered to the guardhouse. Even then, they were a load on the troops. Better no men than such poor substitutes. And then Garcia was set to the task of watching for Spanish reinforcements. Even this high task—the best that could be given any body of fighting men—was not performed. The reinforcements eluded Garcia and got into Santiago.

"General Shafter has been so often deceived by the insurgents' scouts that he now pays no attention to their stories. His men have to do the scouting. Not only at the front are our allies good for nothing, but at Key West their only desire seems to be to make as much money as they can out of our people. One of them charged an American 50 cents for sewing on a button, it is reported. This is only a sample of ingratitude. And now the back of long forbearance is broken by the statement of Captain 'Bob' Evans—fighting 'Bob,' as valiant a sailor as ever drew breath—that insurgents were firing on dead and dying men from the wrecked Spanish ships of Cervera's fleet. They only desisted when he threatened to fire on them. When not firing on dead or dying Spaniards, they seem to think all that is necessary to be done is to stand still. The Americans must do the fighting.

"All this is to be regretted, but it is the fact, and we must acknowledge truth wherever we find it. The Government has long ceased to put the slightest confidence in anything the insurgents say. To rely upon them would be to court disaster. One satisfaction in our freeing Cuba is to release a million and a half

of persons from the tyranny of Spain and also from the inefficiency and inhumanity of just such fellows as these insurgents. Another satisfaction, gleaned from a study of the disagreeable facts is the securing of this indubitable proof that President McKinley was right when with all his power he successfully resisted the demand of Congress and of a large section of the people that these cowardly, good-for-nothing insurgents be recognized as an independent government. The lesson has been a severe one, but it has been learned."—*The Post, Private Secretary Porter's Paper, Hartford.*

Reaction against Cubans.—"The causes of the reaction against the Cubans are twofold, one being military and the other political. In the first place, our military authorities and the public expected more of the Cuban insurgents than they could possibly perform. The public believed that the insurgents, by long experience in warfare, had acquired something of the organization of an army, and would be found capable of taking an early share in the larger operations of war. Now, as a matter of fact, the Cuban insurgent army is but the aggregation of bands, whose numbers vary from day to day. The organization and discipline varies with the qualifications of the respective leaders. In fighting methods the insurgents are guerillas, and can not be anything else. In a Cuban band every kind of firearm will be found, from the old-fashioned muzzle-loading fowling-piece to the latest Mauser taken from the Spaniards. Very often the Cuban insurgents have gone into action with only three or four rounds of ammunition for those of their number who had firearms. The machete is their reliance for close quarters.

"In no way have the insurgent leaders more conspicuously displayed their fitness for command than by sticking to a program of guerilla warfare. For them to have put their men into line of battle would have been madness, and it is equally absurd to expect the insurgents to be capable of such performance now. There is indeed a great difference in the insurgent forces in the field. Those under Gomez are in better shape than those under Garcia, Gomez himself having been an officer of the Spanish army in his time. . . . It takes something besides the uniform to make the soldier. Finally, it must be said that if the insurgents are contemptible, their opponents who utterly failed to overcome them are even more so.

"For political ends it may be deemed expedient by those who are anxious we should grab Cuba for ourselves, to show distrust of insurgent capability, either for war or peaceful government, in the minds of the army and the public. We are told that the passions of civil war have reached such a pitch that it is not safe to entrust the insurgents with any of the duty of an army of occupation, that they would immediately proceed to cut the throats and confiscate the property of the Spaniards. There are, indeed, many men of the insurgent army who have endured such wrongs as drive men mad, and whose first impulse would naturally be to wreak revenge for the deeds done to those near and dear to them, victims of something worse than war; but as a whole the Cubans have conducted themselves with humanity. They have held Bayamo for nearly two months with their own garrison, and we have not heard that the ragged insurgents there have failed to live up to Garcia's injunction to remember that the Spanish inhabitants are to be respected, and to be taught that Cuban freedom means safety for life and goods. The outlook of the Cuban question is trying enough without doubt of the Cuban capacity for self-government being brought into it."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

Fair Play and Just Judgment.—"The insurgents are not saints. They are precisely what years of Spanish oppression have made them. Spain is responsible for every objectionable quality they possess. But their merit is that at last they had the courage to rebel, and to seek to establish by force a better order of things. It was that which attracted the attention and won the sympathy of the people of the United States, and it is that which gives assurance that when Spanish power—justly so hateful in their eyes—is destroyed in Cuba, and the men who have been enforcing Spanish edicts there return to Spain, they will, under American tutelage and encouragement, readily adapt themselves to the building up of the island under the improved conditions.

"Disparaging remarks are made about the appearance of the rank and file of the insurgents. After three years of bush fighting in the mountains and swamps of eastern Cuba, on starvation rations and against a powerful foe, would any men be presentable

to the eye? And if some of General Garcia's men manifested a desire to enter Santiago for loot, was that in any measure different from the disposition of the Spanish soldiers who actually did loot the town before the Americans entered?

"The Cubans are entitled to fair play and a just judgment. The American people are not going to condemn them on first close acquaintance in circumstances calculated to show them to least advantage. They are much better men than those who have been persecuting them, and more to be desired as neighbors and friends."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

The Problem of Military Subjugation.—"In short, the unanimous opinion of the American soldiers and correspondents in Cuba appears to be that the Cuban as he has shown himself to date, while deserving, as all human beings deserve, a better government than he has been accorded by Spain, is utterly incapable of erecting it for himself and wholly unworthy of confidence as a military ally. With a few notable and creditable exceptions, the only enthusiastic assistance offered by Garcia's men to Shafter's forces has been in vigorous assaults upon the commissary, where they have shown a determination and capacity truly admirable in degree tho distinctly annoying in character. With each day's advices from the front the conviction is more firmly fixed that the United States having undertaken the establishment of a stable government in the island will be compelled, for a long time at least, to administer that government itself, and the attitude already assumed by the Cubans conveys the hint that a necessary preliminary to the establishment of such a government may be the military subjugation of the people we went to war to save."—*The Tribune (Sil. Rep.), Detroit.*

What is Behind the Scenes?—"The purpose of the Government is stated to be, according to despatches from Washington, to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over all captured Cuban territory until peace has been secured; to then supervise the creation of a Cuban government by popular vote of all the people, and, finally, to maintain military control of the island until that government is acknowledged by all of the Cuban people. Except for the last clause the program is not objectionable. The last clause is objectionable because it is extremely elastic and affords so much opportunity for the United States to fall into temptation to violate its own promises.

"If the first two clauses were meant in good faith, it seems that



UNCLE SAM (Loquitur): "I wonder can he play the derved thing alone."
—*Black and White, London.*

a good way to prepare for the final evacuation by the United States would be to take some of the Cubans into the machinery of government and teach them, by example and precept, the art of popular self-government. Do the authorities at Washington expect statesmen to spring, fully developed, from the abominable misgovernment and tyranny of Spain? Do they expect to continue the occupancy of Cuba by the army for ten or fifteen years, until the migration of American citizens has peopled the island with men who have been trained under republican government? There is something wrong in this whole matter, and the suspicion is natural that the secret of it may be some such cabalistic syndicate as was behind the Hawaiian annexation job—some scheme for the private enrichment of politicians and speculators.”—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, *Pittsburg*.

No Cause for Wonder.—“All things considered, it would be a most surprising thing to be sure, if the Cubans had given any marked ‘evidences of their ability for self-government’ in the circumstances. Not to go deeply into the matter, it is to be remembered, in the first place, that they have never had any practise in such government. They have been under the exclusive government of the Spaniards for several centuries. . . .

“The second point to be made by way of apology for their backwardness as described, is that if they have any such natural ability, in whatever high degree, they have not had much or any occasion for exhibiting it since the American army landed among them. The only part of Cuba where they could exhibit themselves even, without danger of death, is in and about the American camps, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that that has not been a fair field for them to show what they could do in the way of self-government. They have been under the command of the American generals during the whole time of the occupation, and the only government possible to them in the circumstances was of the military kind, which is as far removed from self-government as any government can be. Altogether, it is seen, it would have been a remarkable thing indeed if the Cubans had given any evidence of ability for self-government according to American ideas up to this time, and we can but wonder that anybody should have expected it of them, or been disappointed in not seeing it.”—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, *Charleston*.

“General Gomez, the Cuban general-in-chief, has a better idea of the imperative needs and proprieties of the case than has Garcia. General Emilio Nunez, who has recently returned from Cuba, where he had an interview with Gomez, says the general-in-chief in his proclamations and addresses counsels prudence and patience on the part of the Cubans, and fully realizes that the present Cuban Government can not be recognized until after the Spaniards are driven from the country. If the Cuban leaders will all take this view of the matter, the situation will be simplified, at least so far as the conduct of the war in Cuba is concerned.”—*The Banner (Dem.)*, *Nashville*.

“This war has been for civilization, and the object must be pursued until the end shall be reached. It is possible that we shall have to take the place of Spain in subduing the semi-savages. Of course we shall subdue them to something far different from what Spain was fighting for, but the world may rest assured if the United States undertakes such a job they will do it in better shape than Spain did. We have had hundreds of years of experience subduing people of the guerilla stripe. Our rough riders will not shut themselves up in the big cities and luxuriate. They will, if they must, go where the Cubans are and lick them. We shall give them good government, as we started out to do.”—*The News (Ind.)*, *Detroit*.

“It is, perhaps, a good thing that the Cubans have displayed their worthlessness thus early in the struggle. Their conduct may furnish an easy solution of the Cuban problem. While our Government disavowed a purpose of conquest, it may be absolutely necessary for us to keep Cuba and make it a part of the United States.”—*The Leader (Rep.)*, *Cleveland*.

“Who shall say that during the long process of ‘pacification’ we will not find ‘our duty to Cuba’ to be what Great Britain has found to be her duty to Egypt, and that American evacuation of the island will not continue, like British evacuation of the land of the Pharaohs, a thing of ‘manana’?”—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, *Richmond*.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO.

FOR the government of the surrendered territory in the province of Santiago de Cuba during “the military occupation,” President McKinley issued directions through the War Department, July 18. The importance of this state paper is enhanced by the general assumption that it contains the carefully matured declarations of the State Department’s policy regarding the military government of all territory that may be occupied by United States forces as a result of the war with Spain. The President’s instructions to General Shafter, the military commander of the United States forces at Santiago, are as follows:

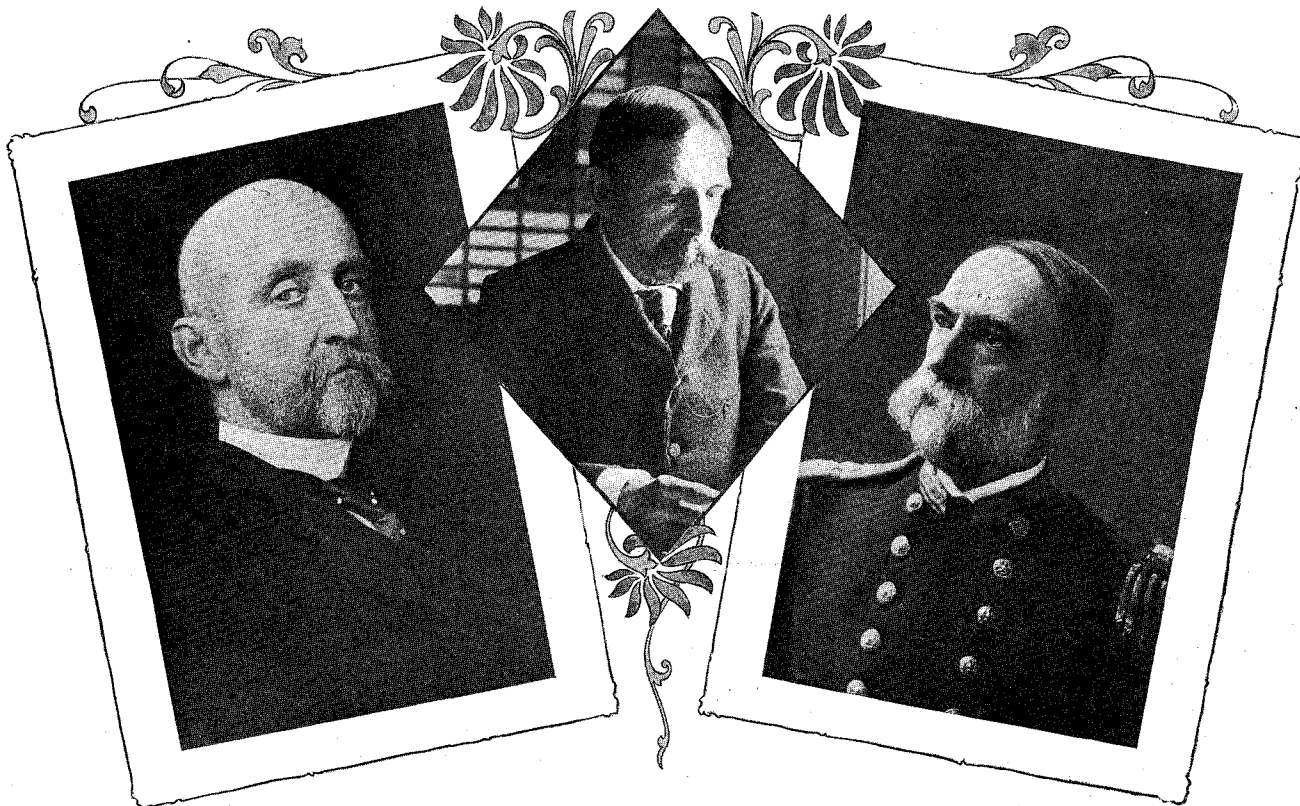
“The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy’s territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duty, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

“It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible. Tho the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practise they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

“This enlightened practise is, so far as possible, to be adhered to in the present occupation. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

“While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

“One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of



CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN.

CAPT. A. S. CROWNINSHIELD.

REAR-ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD.

THE NAVAL BOARD OF STRATEGY.

such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, altho they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former Government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the Government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation."

The Treasury Department has ruled that the minimum rate of existing customs duties be collected at Santiago; that the dollar tonnage tax be abolished, and that the prohibited list of importations be modified as a dutiable list.

General Shafter took formal possession of the city of Santiago on Sunday, July 17, meeting General Toral and escort outside the

city and riding with him in state to the military palace, over which the United States flag was hoisted with due ceremony.

The Rules of War.—"While the proclamation of President McKinley prescribing the outline of the military government of the city and province of Santiago de Cuba, now in the occupation of American troops by right of conquest, introduces the United States in a new rôle, the instructions of the President present no new contribution to the principles of international law and are strictly in accord with the orders issued to the army in 1863 touching military jurisdiction in occupied foreign territory; and these orders were founded upon existing rules of the law of nations governing the important subject.

"Extremely rigorous penalties are attached to offenses committed by United States soldiers against property and persons in invaded countries unless commanded by the proper officers. Our rules of war prohibit officers and men from using their 'position or power in the hostile country for gain,' and they may not engage in commercial transactions which would be perfectly proper under other circumstances. The rules broadly prescribe that offenses punishable under penal codes in the United States when committed by an American soldier abroad are punishable not only as at home, 'but in every case in which death is not inflicted the severer punishment shall be preferred.' It is not probable that these stringent rules will be invoked in Santiago. They are quoted here to illustrate how carefully the personal rights of non-combatants under our subjection are guarded.

"Martial authority, as laid down for the government of our army at Santiago de Cuba, and wherever it may be exercised, is governed strictly by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity, 'virtues adorning the soldier more than other men for the reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.' And this protection reaches not only the conquered enemy, but all aliens in the captured region. President McKinley has assured the inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba that so long as they refrain from hostile acts they shall be secure in person and property, and has proclaimed that they will be protected 'in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights.' Whatever may be the final disposition of the city, or whatever form

of government the city and province may adopt, their temporary military occupation by the United States will be remembered as a beneficent exercise of power."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Keeping Faith.—"The most important clause of the instructions is that in which the President decides that the present administrators of the law shall continue their functions, if they accept the supremacy of the United States. . . . The significance of this clause is twofold. It negatives the idea that the government of the island is to be turned over to the insurgents, and it conveys the virtual promise that Cuba shall have self-government—that is, government by the majority—whenever Spanish authority shall be entirely overthrown. In so far it keeps faith with the resolution of Congress which declares that, in entering upon war, we had no other purpose than to bestow liberty upon the people of Cuba, and that when this should be accomplished we would withdraw from the island. . . .

"We can not penetrate the veil of the future, but we feel encouraged when we find the President acting as far as is now possible on the line of self-government for Cuba as opposed both to irresponsible rule by the insurgents and to permanent occupation by the United States. All the arguments against our retention of the island that were so potent and so universally accepted before the war remain in full force. It is most gratifying to know that their virtue is still appreciated by those in authority at Washington."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

"It is a very striking fact that President McKinley decrees the abolition of all discrimination in the customs dues to be collected in the ports of Cuba that have come into our possession. . . . The Spanish tariff, which Mr. McKinley has just transformed, was built on precisely the same lines as our own. The heavy duties on the goods from other countries by which she forced the Cubans to deal with her are the exact counterpart of the duties by which Messrs. McKinley and Dingley try to force Americans to deal with the favorites of the tariff-makers. But, labeled Spanish, this system is too ridiculous for even Mr. McKinley. After a while it will be seen that it is the principle and not the label that makes it ridiculous."—*The Times (Ind.)*, New York.

"We do not believe there is the least danger that the attitude of this Government will be misunderstood by any one whose good opinion is worth having. By our refusal to recognize the insurgent government, we said, in effect, to the world that we proposed to hold and govern whatever territory we might come into possession of, as against any power in Cuba at the time war was declared, and not to surrender that territory till the people of Cuba should freely decide on some form of government. If the insurgents are honest, that policy should be satisfactory to them. But whether it is satisfactory to them or not, it is the only policy possible under the circumstances."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

"It will be seen that the President is careful to use the term 'military occupation.' This implies a temporary occupation. . . . After Spanish dominion is ended, the country must have time to recover from the demoralization and ruin of war before it will be fit to govern itself. Our task is to rescue, restore, and retire. The resolutions of Congress will be carried out in good faith, but the Cubans must possess their souls in patience, and fit themselves for responsibilities. In the interim the plan of government outlined by the President is to prevail, and it is a very good plan."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

FOR the war issue of \$200,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the revenue act of June 13, subscriptions, which closed July 14, aggregated about \$1,365,000,000. Many newspapers consider the success of this loan quite as impressive as victories by the army and navy in conflict with Spain. Previous to the publication of official figures from the Treasury Department, reliable estimates show that half of the issue will be awarded to bidders for less than \$500. The whole amount was subscribed for by 300,000 individuals in amounts of \$5,000 or less, and under the terms of the issue these subscribers have the preference; there will be no allotments to banks, corporations, or other forms of

associated capital, and none to individual bidders in excess of \$5,000. There were two bids from syndicates for the entire issue, and one for half of it.

Comparison with former bond issues is common; a number of papers take pains to figure out a financial loss to the Government on account of the "popular" feature of this issue, others see not only a rebuke to a policy of dealing with bond syndicates, but find an argument for postal savings-banks.

American Money for Investment.—"The present loan has come at a most opportune time, as the great grain crops, sold at high prices, have given the American people an immense amount of money for investment. Ever since the Baring panic of 1890, we have been taking our securities back from European investors. The end of that process is now in sight. It is only a question of a few years when American money will begin to seek investment abroad. The assets of the great life insurance companies show that the current already sets in that direction. Those gigantic corporations already hold considerable amounts of consols, rentes, and Russian government bonds. The savings-banks must soon begin to look to the same quarter for the employment of their funds.

"This is a wonderful record, for this is a new country, and, in the ordinary course of things, we ought to have remained in the leading-strings of the European bankers for many a year to come. We have the most extensive railway system in the world. That system was originally built, for the most part, with transatlantic money, but the indebtedness has been paid off with marvelous rapidity. At the present time, the bulk of the stock and bonds of the leading lines are held by our own people, and they will all be held in that way within the next twenty-five years. That will be a fortunate consummation from every point of view. At the close of the Civil War, the immense mass of foreign holdings was a constant menace to the New York market. Now the attitude of London and other foreign money markets is a matter of comparatively little moment. In France, the immense holdings of government securities by the middle classes have given the greatest possible stability to the existing order of things. The same cause will produce the same effect in our case.

"The new bonds are already commanding a small premium, and the premium is likely to be slowly increased as time goes by. If the French rente is worth 103¼, the American 10-30 3 per cents are worth at least 105. The masses of the American people will get the advantage of this enhancement of value. We have trusted to the nation, instead of the syndicates, in this case. It will pay to follow that policy all the time."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

Sacrifice of a Popular Loan.—"It was intended to be a popular loan, and nominally at least, therefore, it has been a great success as such. The Government has sacrificed something to make it a popular loan. Sold to the highest bidders, the bonds would have brought a considerable premium. There is a premium of 2½ per cent. already being offered for the bonds in the open market. This would have meant a gain of \$5,000,000 to the Government on the whole issue. It has sacrificed so much at least, and probably about twice that sum, to effect a distribution of the bonds among 'the people.'

"And even now it is practically certain that the bonds will not 'stay put' where they were expected to go. Everybody knows that thousands of the small bids or subscriptions have been from persons who saw the chance of profit in the premium that was to prevail, and who have subscribed for bonds to sell and not to hold. Many such subscriptions went from this town, and cases are not wanting where small depositors in the savings-banks obtained loans therefrom on the security of their deposits to buy bonds at par for sale at a premium immediately after the distribution. Substantially the whole issue will no doubt be found in the hands of national banks and trustees of large interests very soon after the distribution. Not a few corporations will share in the division of the bonds in small lots through having put forward employees to make bids as individuals.

"It will not do, therefore, to draw any sweeping conclusions respecting the popular capacity and disposition to absorb a 3 per cent. investment. But there is no question whatever about the testimony afforded by this enormous subscription of the high credit of the Government. It is a very impressive demonstration."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"There is not the slightest reason to suppose that more than \$15,000,000 at most of the loan has been taken for investment in denominations of \$500 or less. We have no fault to find with any one who has subscribed for these bonds in order to make a profit by selling them. A man who can get 2 per cent. on \$500 for thirty days is doing a shrewd thing in taking it. Nor do we criticize the individual firms or corporations who will have secured larger blocks of bonds through the aid of others. It was the only way Congress would let them get them at all. But the law that deliberately threw away from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 of the people's money and gave at least half of it to a few thousand shrewd and quick subscribers was a bad law. It was like a law forbidding the Navy Department to pay less than a price above the market for armor plate."—*The Times (Ind.)*, New York.

Who Gets the Loan?—"Those who habitually give themselves out as 'devilish sly' say that the big investors will get the bonds all the same, but it seems to be plain that many small investors will join the ranks of bondholders in this loan. The official outgiving is that bids for a little under \$5,000 worth will be accepted, and that there are enough of these to absorb the \$200,000,000. While this is countered by the Bagstocks' theory that the small bidders are in the pay of the big ones, the same element are criticizing the Government for not placing the bonds outright with a syndicate of bankers, and thereby realizing a couple of millions or so more.

"Of course one expects to hear this kind of cynicism in Wall and State streets, where the view of public interest is narrowed perpetually by the overruling question of per cent., but even there patriotism has been known to be allowed precedence over business for a crisis. Having taken a position before the world of Europe of entering into transatlantic affairs, it is just as well to make as strong a showing as possible, not only with our army and navy, but in demonstration of popular support of the Administration.

"This popular loan emphasizes that [the national] idea, and if the demonstration of the trust of the American people in the Government which it shows—a confidence which makes it eager to lend money at 3 per cent. immediately after the free-silver craze and shock to confidence caused by our financial difficulties from 1893 to 1897—shall cost the Government two millions or so, it is money well lost, if lost it be. Were the bonds awarded to a syndicate, their ultimate disposition would be problematical. That the people, by which is meant small investors generally, would have been willing to have paid much of a premium for the 3 per cents is doubtful.

"If the new bonds are sold at 102 or 103, who will be the purchasers? It is not conceivable that there will be any great foreign demand. The popular subscription has cut down the capital of the calamity party; it has resulted in a total of bids for over six times the number of bonds to be issued; it has shown, best of all, how good the Government's credit is with our own people, which the highest price offered by a bankers' syndicate could not have done so well and so convincingly to the world at such a juncture

in our affairs as the present."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

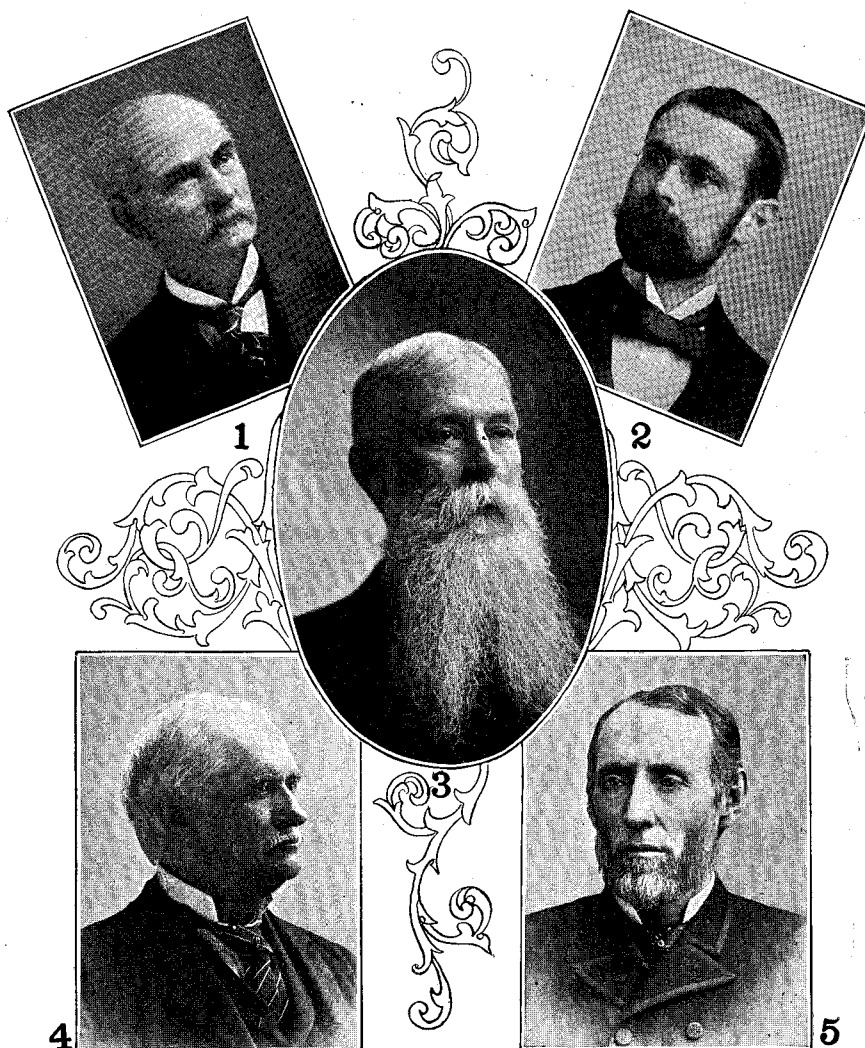
The Use of a Postal Savings System.—

"It is evident, however, that the object sought—distributing the bonds as widely as possible among the people—was not as fully realized as it might have been. The nation's debt could be most effectively distributed among a large number of the population by making provision for depositing small sums from time to time, so that the person without accumulated means could hope to acquire possession of a bond through saving. The postal savings system would best accomplish the purpose in view of distributing the nation's debt widely among the people. That system could have been established for the expense involved in floating this loan, and when once in operation it would be self-sustaining. Had Congress been wise enough to make provision for the postal savings system early in the session, the war funds which it was deemed neces-

sary to borrow could have been received through that institution, in which case the loan would have been popular in a much fuller sense than it has proved. Congress should profit from the experience with this loan and make provision at the next session for the postal savings system."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"Ranters of the socialistic order and demagogues have been proclaiming that the tendency in this country is to concentrate wealth in great corporations or trusts, and that the people outside the syndicates and combines were getting poorer as the country was getting richer. In no other conceivable way could this monstrous slander be so effectually disproved as by this war loan. There is no escape from its logic."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"As it is money that counts in a modern war, this willingness and ability of the people to come to the support of the Government in a financial way ought to have an effect on those foreign critics who have thought that the cost of the war would be a burden which the Americans would soon weary of. There is plenty more money where this came from, and if the Government shall find it necessary to make another loan it will promptly be subscribed by the people."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.



1. ROBERT R. HITT, Representative from Illinois.

2. W. F. FREAR, Justice of Hawaiian Supreme Court.

3. SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Hawaiian Republic.

4. JOHN T. MORGAN, United States Senator from Alabama.

5. SHELBY M. CULLOM, United States Senator from Illinois.

THE NEW HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

PHENOMENAL FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS from the United States during the fiscal year closed on June 30 were twice as large as the imports for the first time in our history, and the exports were \$180,000,000 larger than in the fiscal year 1897, which had broken all records. The balance of trade in favor of the United States is more than double that of any previous year and nearly equal to that of the last five years combined. The Treasury Department's figures for 1897 and 1898 are as follows:

Fiscal year	1897.	1898.
Merchandise exports.....	\$1,050,993,556	\$1,231,311,868
Imports free.....	381,938,243	291,381,234
Imports, dutiable.....	382,792,169	324,671,610
Total imports.....	\$764,730,412	\$616,052,844
Excess of exports.....	\$286,263,144	\$615,259,024

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* makes some interesting comparisons with the statistics for preceding years. To quote:

"The net importations of gold exceed those of any preceding year in the history of the country, the total gold imports, in excess of exports, being for the full year \$104,985,279, including coin, bullion and ore, while no preceding year ever reached the \$100,000,000 line in net imports of gold. When to this is added the fact that the imports of merchandise of the year are less than in any year since 1895, and with this single exception, less than in any year since 1879, it becomes apparent that the record of the fiscal year 1898 is an altogether unusual one.

"The balance of trade in this country's favor in the year under consideration is \$615,259,024, against \$286,263,144 in 1897, \$264,661,666 in 1879, \$259,712,718 in 1881, \$257,814,234 in 1878, \$237,145,950 in 1894, and \$202,875,686 in 1892, while no other year, except these mentioned, ever reached the \$200,000,000 line in its balance of trade, or 'excess of exports over imports,' as it is termed by the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics. Indeed, it is only since 1875 that the balance of trade has been, as a rule, in favor of the United States. From 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen occasions on which the exports of the year exceeded the imports. Since that time, however, the balance of trade has been almost constantly in this country's favor, only three years, 1888, 1889, and 1893, showing an excess of imports of merchandise over exports. The excess of imports over exports in the eighty-five years prior to 1876 was \$2,215,404,610, while the excess of exports over imports since that time has been \$3,191,268,300. Thus the centennial year seems to have been a turning-point in this country's commercial relations with other parts of the world. Agricultural productions, of course, form a large proportion of the exportations of this greatest year in the history of American commerce, yet they do not form as large a proportion as in many preceding years. Only 71 per cent. of the exportations of the year 1898 are products of agriculture, while in 1894 they were over 72 per cent., in 1893 over 74 per cent., in 1892 over 78 per cent., in 1881 more than 82 per cent., and in 1880 more than 83 per cent. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers of the country had an unusual demand from the home markets during the last year, by reason of the unusually small importations of manufacturers, they have not only supplied the home market, but increased their exports over those of any preceding year, so that the total exportations of manufactured goods in the year just ended reaches nearly \$300,000,000, while in no year prior to the centennial did they reach as much as \$100,000,000.

"A comparison of the exports of 1898 with those of 1888 shows an increase of practically 100 per cent. in that period, the total for 1888 being \$695,954,507, against \$1,231,311,868 in 1898. This extension of the export trade has been in all parts of the world, but especially with the distant points and with those countries and continents which but a decade ago bought but little of America.

"To Africa, which in 1888 bought products but a little over \$3,000,000 in value, this country has during the last year sold products worth \$17,000,000; to Japan, which took but little over \$4,000,000 in 1888, sales in the year just ended were valued at \$21,000,000; to China, which took but \$4,500,000 in 1888, sales in 1898 were \$10,000,000; to Austria-Hungary, which took less than \$500,000 in 1888, sales in 1898 were over \$5,000,000; Belgium, which took less than \$10,000,000 in 1888, took \$47,000,000 in 1898; Denmark increased her purchases from \$3,000,000 in 1888 to over

\$12,000,000 in 1898; the Netherlands from \$16,000,000 in 1888 to about \$65,000,000 in 1898; France from less than \$40,000,000 in 1888 to nearly \$100,000,000 in 1898; Germany from \$56,500,000 in 1888 to over \$150,000,000 in 1898; British North America from \$38,000,000 in 1888 to about \$85,000,000 in 1898, and the United Kingdom from \$362,000,000 in 1888 to about \$540,000,000 in 1898."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* analyzes the trade statistics and adds exports of silver to the merchandise figures as follows:

"After allowing for offsets due to imports of gold, to the return of securities, to interest payments, and to a multitude of minor debtor items, the net balance due this country may perhaps be safely estimated as amounting on July 1 to fully \$150,000,000. That sum may be taken as approximately representing the amount of gold which we could now draw from other countries did it suit our interest to do so, excepting so far as securities might be sent home in lieu of gold.

"The significance of this new movement will be seen in its full extent when comparison is made with a series of preceding years; we therefore present the following statement of the imports and exports respectively, exclusive of gold, for several years since 1880. Since the suspension of silver coinage, our production of silver has been for the most part exported, thereby contributing to the payment of our foreign debts instead of inflating the currency; that item therefore is to be treated as so much merchandise and no longer classed with gold as so much specie; accordingly, in presenting the totals of imports and exports, we add silver to merchandise:

EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
Fiscal year.	Merchandise.	Silver.	Merchandise.	Silver.	Total.
1897-8.	\$1,231,300,000	\$55,100,000	\$1,286,400,000	\$616,052,000	*\$30,900,000
1896-7.	1,051,000,000	61,900,000	1,112,900,000	764,700,000	10,900,000
1895-6.	882,000,000	60,500,000	943,100,000	779,700,000	12,900,000
1894-5.	807,500,000	47,300,000	854,800,000	732,000,000	9,500,000
1893-4.	892,100,000	50,500,000	942,600,000	655,000,000	13,300,000
1892-3.	847,700,000	40,700,000	888,400,000	866,400,000	23,200,000
1891-2.	1,030,300,000	33,800,000	1,064,000,000	827,400,000	20,000,000
1890-1.	884,500,000	23,500,000	908,000,000	845,000,000	18,000,000
1889-90.	857,800,000	36,100,000	893,900,000	789,300,000	21,000,000
1884-5.	742,200,000	33,500,000	775,700,000	577,500,000	16,600,000
1879-80.	835,600,000	13,500,000	849,400,000	668,000,000	12,300,000

*Ores included.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

Fiscal year.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports over Imports.
1897-8.....	\$1,286,400,000	\$646,952,000	\$639,448,000
1896-7.....	1,112,900,000	775,600,000	337,300,000
1895-6.....	943,100,000	792,600,000	150,500,000
1894-5.....	854,800,000	741,500,000	113,300,000
1893-4.....	942,600,000	668,300,000	274,300,000
1892-3.....	888,400,000	889,600,000	*1,200,000
1891-2.....	1,064,000,000	847,400,000	216,700,000
1890-1.....	908,000,000	863,000,000	44,700,000
1889-90.....	893,900,000	810,300,000	83,600,000
1884-5.....	775,700,000	694,100,000	181,600,000
1879-80.....	849,400,000	680,300,000	169,100,000

* Imports over exports.

"From the foregoing tabulations, it will be seen that the exports of merchandise and silver, during the past fiscal year, exceeded the value of the like class of imports by \$639,448,000. Compared with the series of years above cited, the next largest surpluses of exports over imports were \$337,300,000 in 1896-97, \$274,300,000 in 1893-94, \$216,700,000 in 1891-92, and \$181,600,000 in 1884-85. Of this immense balance in our favor, \$99,850,000 has been liquidated by net imports of gold. In conformity with a series of careful estimates made by this journal on July 8, 1895, we assume that within these twelve months approximately \$175,000,000 may have gone to liquidate interest, foreign travel accounts, and a multitude of other debtor items not included in the trade statistics proper. What further offset may have arisen from the return of securities there is no way of determining with accuracy, as such transactions are entirely private; evidently, however, from the factors that are known and those that may be approximately estimated, those liquidations must have been upon an unusually large scale, probably not less than one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five millions in market value, possibly even more.

"The largeness of our creditor balance is not entirely due to the increase in exports. The decline in the imports is equally remarkable. Comparing the exports with those of the next largest preceding year, 1891-92, we find an increase of \$222,000,000, or 20 per cent.; while a comparison of last year's imports with those of 1891-92 shows a decrease of \$200,500,000, or 23 per cent. The latter is a most extraordinary movement. The higher tariff duties

and the anticipation of last year's consumption of foreign goods by the special supplies imported in 1896-97 have had much to do with the falling-off; but we are disposed to conclude that the decline in the prices of domestic manufactures and the growing acceptance of home products among consumers have been equally effective in this contraction of importations. The increase in the exports is due mainly to large shipments of breadstuffs at exceptionally high prices and to the still fast-growing foreign demand for our manufactures."

SHOULD DISSENTING OPINIONS OF JUDGES BE SUPPRESSED?

CRITICISM of the practise of giving out dissenting as well as majority opinions of the courts is appearing in various quarters. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* declares that it is a pleasure to be able to say that Louisiana has led the way against the existing abuse, as the new constitution of that State forbids the publication of dissenting opinions. That paper remarks that "it is to be hoped that the whole country will soon follow its [Louisiana's] example."

After the close of the term of the United Supreme Court, May 30, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* wrote to his paper as follows:

"The records of the term show an unusual proportion of dissenting opinions by minority members. In fact, it has become the exception for the court to render a unanimous opinion upon any case of importance. This is a matter of general comment among members of the bar, who do not hesitate to express their regret at the fact. Older practitioners at the bar, who philosophize on the subject, are inclined to attribute the practise, which, they say, not only multiplies books without justification or use, but also tends to weaken the respect of the people for their court, to the modern methods of work.

"In the olden days, when the justices were compelled to write their opinions themselves, formal dissents, further than an occasional announcement of the fact that one of the justices could not agree with his brethren, were almost unknown. Now that each of them is provided with a stenographer and typewriter, the inducements to magnify and elaborate definite views into dissenting opinions is evidently too strong to be overcome. A remedy for this is the suggestion by some cynical attorneys that Congress prohibit the publication of dissenting opinions *in extenso*. Deprived thus of the pleasure of seeing their views in print, the temptation or the desire to express them will disappear, these critics say.

"Another effect of the dissenting habit is to increase the number of petitions for the rehearing of cases already decided. Especially has this been the case since the court reversed itself in the income-tax case. Attorneys are encouraged to believe that upon further and possibly fuller presentation of the case a reversal may be had in their interest, when the members of the court exhibit so wide a diversity of opinion. So the number of these petitions grows. Last Tuesday [May 30] when the court adjourned for the term, no fewer than half a dozen were presented—an unprecedented number. But on this occasion the bar was further invited to this course by the direct suggestion of the court itself. Announcing the opinion of the court in a case involving title to half a million acres of land in West Virginia, Mr. Justice Harlan stated in effect that the court was not thoroughly satisfied with its decision, and of its motion would stay the issue of the mandate sixty days in order that counsel for the defeated party might examine the opinion and, if not satisfied with the argument and conclusions of the court, move for a rehearing of the case. Such a suggestion was never before made from the bench within the recollection of the oldest member of the bar present."

It was Justice Harlan's statement which called forth the editorial in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* quoted above. We quote further from its comment:

"In these circumstances it would seem to an outsider that the time has surely come to call a halt. We do not pretend to know what the proper remedy may be, but an abuse so glaring can not be irremediable. Of course the simple way would be to provide

by statute that only the decision of the court should be read, and that there should be no disclosure of the lines on which the tribunal was divided. Such a provision would undoubtedly be very obnoxious in a certain sense, since it would often seem to make judges responsible for legal tenets which they abhorred. That difficulty could only be met through an understanding in the profession that no lawyer in his individual capacity should be held intellectually or morally responsible for the opinions of the court. Perhaps both difficulties might be avoided by merely allowing dissenting judges to record their dissent, without entering into long dissertations of the ways and wherefores.

"As we have said, it must rest with the bar to formulate and enforce the necessary measures, in order that the courts of appeal may perform their functions in a proper manner. Less debate and more decision is what the people want. If dissenting judges desire to controvert the opinions of their brethren of the majority they should do it in the pages of law journals instead of forcing them upon the public through the medium of the reports. We hope to see this matter receive increased attention at the hands of the profession, whose prestige and usefulness are involved in the reform of the existing abuse. The reform can not be too speedy or too thorough."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Cubans are now peering among the commissary's effects for the ice-cream freezer.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE Spanish seem about as incapable of making peace as they are of making war.—*The Times, Richmond.*

WE nominate Colonel Roosevelt president of the new Santiago board of police.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THE Spanish navy seems to be operated on the theory that there's always room at the bottom.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THEY are not quoted in the market reports, but American flags have been going up right along lately.—*The Times, Richmond.*

A NATION that can not kill one of the enemy for every ship it loses ought to go out of the business of building and fighting war-ships.—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.—"Jimmy, we won't have to go school no more."
"Why, Joe?"
"'Cause all dem big war heroes' birthdays goin' t' be made hollerdays."
—*The Record, Chicago.*

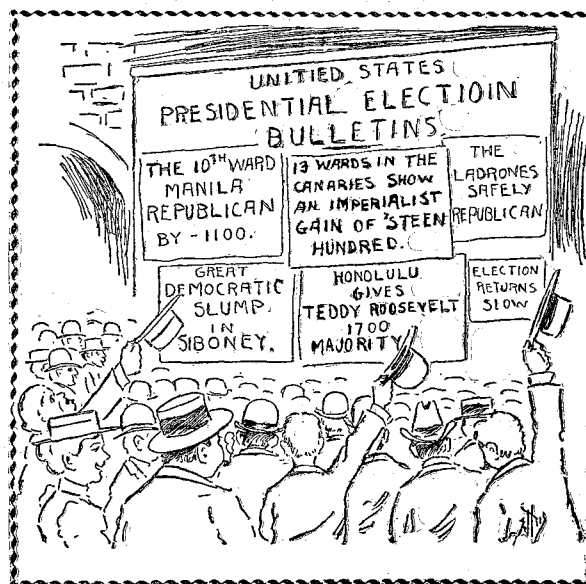
WAR NEWS FOR SPAIN.—Spanish Editor: "What's the news from America?"

Assistant: "Cervera and our other captured heroes have reached Portsmouth."

Spanish Editor: "Put out a bulletin: 'Admiral Cervera and his brave men effect a landing in the heart of Yankeeeland.'"
—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

A DEMORALIZED COUNTRY.—"Hasn't the story about his accepting a big bribe hurt that official?" asked one Chinese citizen.

"Not much," answered another. "It seems to me he is treated with more respect than ever. The fact that he could get so much money for his influence shows what a lot of it he must have."
—*The Star, Washington.*



A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PROSPECT.—*The Leader, Pittsburg.*

LETTERS AND ART.

POE'S INFLUENCE IN OTHER LANDS.

FOREIGN critics have often expressed their surprise that a poet who has exerted such influence as Poe has exerted upon the great writers of other lands should have had so little in his own land. We have done our singing, they say, as if unconscious of his existence; and yet to him Victor Hugo, Verlaine, Baudelaire, Wagner, Rossetti, and Swinburne were largely indebted for the stimulus of their imagination.

Of this wide influence of Poe, Mr. Glen L. Swiggett (in *Sewanee Quarterly Review*, Tennessee) has some interesting things to say. In the musical quality of Poe's verse, we are told, he not only caught the fleeting voice which now runs through Wagner's operas, but he spun the warp into which has been woven by Gautier and Swinburne such rich and cunning designs in verse. His principles have become the groundwork of the synthetic art that stands resplendent in the *ville des beaux arts*, and penetrates with its refulgent rays both sides of the Atlantic. There stand as its representatives such artists as Wagner, Berlioz, Whistler, Rossetti, Pervis de Chavannes, and Verlaine.

And what has been the influence of Poe in the birth of Swinburne? A quotation at random from Swinburne's vast golden treasury of song suggests the raven-wing genius of Poe. Listen to this passage of "By the North Sea":

A land that is lonelier than ruin;
A sea that is stranger than death;
Far fields that a rose never blew in,
Wan waste where the winds lack breath;
Waste endless and boundless and flowerless
But of marsh blossoms fruitless as free;
Where earth lies exhausted, as powerless
To strive with the sea.

In the ballad and roundel, in which repetend and refrain play so great a part in poetic effort, Swinburne is undoubtedly master. In the use of repetend, which is the very soul of music, the rhythmic, staccato-like beat of the monotone is what gives value to Poe's poetry and may be said to characterize his verse. These characteristics are easily seen in the poems "To Helen" and "Ulalume." We quote from Mr. Swiggett:

"Poe, through his conscious art, attained an almost perfect mastery in this infinite variation of rime. It was not original with him, being as old as the echo from the hill; in his hands, however, it became a studied scheme in metrics. And his consummate use and amplification of what has since become a metrical canon more subtle and potent than any law of prosody compels us to refer to *him* for its beginning in modern poetics, instead of to the poet of English ballad measures."

Repetition in the verses of such artists as Goethe, Hugo, and Ruckert become fatiguing; but with Poe, occurring as it does irregularly and in poems of uneven strophic structure, it seems to quicken the attention of the reader. This sort of verse excites a musician's fancy. Mr. Swiggett quotes the following lines from Wagner, which "can not but make us feel that we have before us the roseate dawn of the new era in verse":

Gott geleite die armen traurigen Kranken heim!
Gott geleite die müden irren Gedanken heim!
Gott verleihe dir einen Stab der Geduld, mein Herz!
Müder Wanderer! un am Stab zu wanken heim.

It is difficult to show that Poe was the conscious originator of this movement, which has developed to such an extent that some of its votaries are said to be able to use their language as an instrument on which to play Hungarian rhapsodies; but Poe's connection with it can be emphasized beyond that of any other artist.

Before his time, little English poetry was written for pure delight in sensuous sounds. Prior to the pre-Raphaelites, it was not seen that a poem to express the inarticulate must have tone

values. Byron, Keats, and Shelley occasionally illustrated this principle; but Poe impressed it upon the world. It was with him a poetic principle.

"It is in music," said Poe, "that the soul attains the end for which, when inspired by poetic sentiment, it struggles. There can be but little doubt that in the union of poetry with music we shall find the widest field for poetic development." "Music dominates Poe's poetry," says Mr. Swiggett, "as does painting that of the early Romanticists. The blend of the two has given that consummate art which is the aspiration of recent poetics."

But more is claimed for Poe than the music of his syllables. In his poems are also found poetic values true to the laws of light and shadow. His highly polished verse is pregnant with the dull luster of the intaglio and the sparkle of the cameo, and stands prismatically resplendent in its garb of suggestive hues, at the beginning of the picture-painting age in which the purple shadings are the interpreter of the spiritual life. But undue prominence should not be given to the color side. It is unquestionably the tone quality of his verse that has made possible the new notation of Swinburne and Verlaine.

HENRY IRVING AS A HUMORIST.

WHAT is advertised as "the dearest little paper in the world" is called *The Press Bazar News*, and was published at a shilling a copy in connection with a recent bazar in London for the benefit of the London Hospital. One compositor set it up during the two days of its existence, while the Countess of Shrewsbury headed a list of nearly two hundred noted men and women who figured as editors. Some of them wrote something, and most of them did not. Among those who wrote was Henry Irving, who, as dramatic critic, proceeded to criticize himself in a delightfully appreciative style as follows:

"I have been invited to act as dramatic critic for this journal, and I have accepted the invitation with a full sense of my personal fitness for such an honorable office. There is nothing the actor dreads so much as the risk of being overlooked. For this reason I single out my own contribution to the dramatic entertainments of the Press Bazar, and leave the other deserving artists to shift for themselves.

"What is this contribution of mine? It is the recitation of Calverley's 'Gemini et Virgo,' a moving piece, which has never received its proper recognition, even when I have recited it. I use this opportunity (which I may never have again), in my capacity of impartial critic, to dwell upon its merits as I interpret them. Consider the opening lines:

A vast amount of years ago,
Ere all my youth had vanished from me,
A boy it was my lot to know,
Whom his familiar friends called Tommy.

What feeling!—my feeling, I mean! What a tender and also manly suggestion of boyhood's happy hour and unclouded confidence! No cheap cynicism here! No stirring up of murky dregs of human baseness! No Ibsen! Simply a picture of two noble English lads with candid brows and heads erect, full of sturdy resolve to fight life's battle fairly, and stand by one another! How unlike the false friends we meet in after years, who offer us the loving-cup, and stab us in the back while we are drinking it!

"All this is expressed in my delivery of those opening lines. Then comes the heart-ache—the awful flame of jealousy ignited by lovely Woman!

She was approaching thirty-two,
And I was then eleven—nearly.

"Love and Time—Time and Love—the old struggle, and Love always triumphant! Those noble English boys quarrel in the cause of Beauty.

We met, we planted blows on blows,
We fought as long as we were able;
My rival had a bottle-nose,
And both my speaking eyes were sable

In this passage I am incomparable. You can hear the thundering thwack, you can see the spurting nose, and even the beefsteak which (according to Mr. Jingle's famous advice) I apply to my sable orbs! (If you prefer vinegar and brown paper, you can see them instead.)

"Here I give you passion, not the degrading license of the French drama, but the glorious rage of the good honest stand-up fight, the heroism which makes the boy father to the Englishman! You can not understand this until you have heard me!

"Then how beautiful is the end of this idyll—as I conceive it! 'Miss P. was an angel simply,' and she marries the writing-master. And in after years I offer this memory as an olive-branch to Thomas, who (there's the point) knows nothing about it, and can't queer my pitch by giving his account of the affair!

"The delicacy I impart to this hint can not be over-praised. No lover of true sentiment ought to miss it, and no dramatic critic can fail to see that when traitors are about (stabbing old friends in the back as I have already mentioned), true sentiment is the only safeguard of the nation."

A MASTERFUL GERMAN ARTIST.

THE neglect by Americans of the achievements of German artists seems to Hugo Francke a very deplorable thing. We are not indifferent to the fine arts as developed in France, Italy, and England, but the Romanesque architecture of Germany, her thirteenth-century sculpture and fifteenth-century carvings, and the paintings of Durer and Holbein, and, still more, of Karl Rottman, Ludwig Richter, Moritz von Schwind, and Anselm Feuerbach, are practically unknown even to many of our professional artists.

All of which is introductory to a description of Arnold Böcklin, another German artist who is hardly known in this country, yet whose paintings "are filling the imagination of cultivated Germans of the present day to a degree rarely equaled by artists of former ages."

Mr. Francke, who writes in *The Evening Post* (New York, July 14), does not give us any biographical data concerning Böcklin, but confines himself to a description of his creative work. Of that work in general he writes:

"There is probably no artist of modern times in whom elemental instinct has burst forth with such tempestuous power as in Böcklin. . . . Most artists are copyists. They merely tell, in one way or another, what they find in real life; they derive all their conceptions from what they see or hear. Only the greatest create their own world. It is to these that Böcklin belongs. Whether we like his conceptions or not, it would never occur to us to deny them their right of existence, as little as we should think of disputing the legitimacy of the manifold forms and types of nature herself. This alone would be sufficient to give Böcklin a place among the chosen few. What gives him an added significance for our own time, what makes him a representative of modern life, is that he, more intensely than any other artist, seems to have felt in himself the two contrasting passions of the modern world: its feverish striving, its indomitable thirst for boundless activity, and, at the same time, its deep, inarticulate craving for spiritual peace."

The most striking example of Böcklin's "titanic impetuosity" is said by Mr. Francke to be his "Prometheus":

"Not even the masters of the frieze of Pergamon entered more fully into the spirit of fierce revolt that characterizes the ancient story of the fight of the giants against the gods. But to this spirit of defiance there is added in Böcklin a sublime touch of mysticism. This colossal but shadowy figure that we see chained to the summit of the mountain, stretching out over its whole ridge, half mingling with the clouds that surround it, we feel to be a part of the universal yearning and struggling of creation for a higher existence. Indeed, it seems as tho dumb nature had found a voice in this suffering man. He, rather than the rocks upon which he lies, seems to form the real summit of the mountain; and as we see the waves of purple Okeanos dashing against its base, as we see the forests on its slope bending down before the raging

gale, we can not help imagining that all this together—sea, rocks, forests, clouds, and man—is one gigantic being, throbbing with passionate life, brimming over, even in defeat, with indomitable energy and desire. How insipid and sentimental do most of the modern representations of Prometheus appear by the side of this truly Æschylean conception!"

Here is the description that is given of three of Böcklin's pictures of the sea:

"One of these pictures shows a valley between two gigantic rollers, evidently in mid-ocean; no distant view; nothing but this enormous mass of surging water. But on the top of one of the waves there comes riding along a shaggy ocean monster, a fat, brown, rollicking, sea-captain-like fellow, and his sudden appearance frightens some mermaids that are sporting below, so that they plunge headforemost into the protecting element. Another picture shows the breakers dashing over some barren rocks in the sea; on one of the rocks there sits a grizzly Triton, blowing lustily into a tortuous shell which serves him for a trumpet; at his side, stretched out on her back, there lies a naked woman, letting the waves wash over her voluptuously, one of her hands lazily bent backward to her neck, the other playing with a gorgeous snake that has raised its luring head and part of its glittering body from under the water. In still another picture of this kind we see the towering cliffs of a desolate coast; the surf is just receding, in rapid eddies, through the crevices of the rocks and boulders. In the middle of the cliffs there is a cavern-like chasm, and here there stands, leaning against the bare wall, a strange, superhumanly beautiful woman, her dark hair flowing upon her shining shoulders, her eye rapturously following the receding floods, while at the same time she drinks in the sound of an Æolian harp that is suspended at the opening of the ravine.

"In all this, what a wonderful fascination, what an irresistible passion, what a glowing, daring, bewildering life! Is it a wonder that Böcklin touches the heart of modern men? Is not this the way in which modern men live—feverishly working, feverishly enjoying, crowding eternities into a brief, hasty moment? Is not this an age of giants and of demigods? And do we not even in nature see our own selves, do we not even from nature derive excitement and intensified energy rather than edification and calm? I believe that, in spite of the classical form of many of his conceptions, there is, in this respect at least, no more intensely modern artist than Böcklin."

Forgotten Playwrights.—Speaking before the Comparative Literary Society recently, Prof. Brander Matthews urged upon dramatists the importance of making literature of their dramas, if they are to live. He concedes that the first obligation resting on the playwright is to make a drama of his play; but the second is to make literature of it. To illustrate his point, Professor Matthews referred to Heyward, Shakespeare's contemporary, whom Charles Lamb called the prose Shakespeare. He knew how to put a play together so as to hold an audience entranced, and to this day any one who, with imaginative sympathy, reads "A Woman Killed with Kindness" can see why Heywood was one of the great playwrights of his time, tho now so little remembered.

There was another playwright to whom Professor Matthews pointed to illustrate his meaning. We quote from the report of his address in *Werner's Magazine* (May):

"In the French drama, with which we are more particularly interested, there is one great name of that type [the playwright]; a man who is simply a master of every device of the stage, who understands everything that can be done in a theater, but who had not a touch of literature in him—Eugene Scribe. He wrote plays that have been played in every quarter of the world, but it is a hard thing for any one, except a professed student of the stage, to-day to read any one of Scribe's plays. They were made for the theater. They were not well written. He had no style, he had no thoughts, he did not know anything. He had no philosophy of life, no sense of character, no insight, no subtlety, no sympathy; but he was a great playwright. He was able to make a play. He had plays acted at one time or another in every the-

ater in Paris. There have been times when ten plays of his were being acted in Paris at once. He was not only a writer of comedy, farce, of drama. You all have seen his 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.' He was probably the best writer of opera-librettos that ever lived. 'L'Africaine' exists largely because it was so well planned by Scribe.

"Now, the great Scribe was not a great dramatist, but because he lacked literature he was a great playwright; and the proof is that those plays succeeded everywhere. That you can not read them is proof he had no literary merit."

READING OF AMERICAN FICTION IN ENGLAND.

WHEN an American writes a novel, he has two chances of success, a chance at home and a chance in England. On the other hand, we are told, the Englishman who writes a novel has as a rule only one chance of success, and that is at home. If he succeeds, then he succeeds as a matter of course in America, altho the English craze for "Trilby" followed after the American.

But Mr. John A. Stewart, in the London *Outlook*, reiterates the claim that to the English reader Stephen Crane owes his position as a writer, and asserts that to the same reader Mark Twain and Bret Harte owe their great popularity. But these are, perhaps, the only writers of American fiction who are more popular in England than at home, and Mr. Stewart proceeds to make some inquiry into the reason for this, especially as regards Twain and Harte:

"America is popularly thought to be preeminent in humor. That is one more to the infinite list of popular fallacies. The title of humorist is too lightly bestowed. It is not to be conferred upon all persons who make us laugh (for the causes of laughter are various); still less is it to be conferred upon the multitude who tumble and grin in the hope of copper. Americans have genuine humorists, as the works of Lowell and Holmes abundantly prove. But her living writers are, for the most part, facetious, rather than properly humorous. 'The dynasty of the funny man' founded by Artemus Ward is represented, and worthily represented, by Mark Twain, surely the drollest writer who ever made sport for a 'pudd'n-headed' public. His method is deliberate and, it is to be feared, somewhat mechanical. He jests with studied forethought, attacking a joke as if it were a mortal enemy or a mathematical problem. You know, of course, what is coming; you know he will conquer. Rarely indeed do his jokes miscarry, differing in that respect from the jokes of the new humorists, which miscarry as infallibly as Pat's famous gun made to shoot around the corner. As Mark Twain's drollery is spiced with shrewdness and a sort of uncanny knowledge of dark and devious ways, the man of the world is charmed. Add that no demand whatever is made on the intellect, and you have the secret of an unrivaled popularity. In England he has been read for a generation, and the booksellers still smile blandly when a new book of his is offered to them. 'The Tramp Abroad,' 'The New Pilgrim's Progress,' and 'Huckleberry Finn' have sold by tens of thousands. Portly British prelates have exploded over the tears shed at the grave of Adam, and it is whispered that statesmen have forgotten the game of empire-making in following the exploits of Huck Finn. Mark Twain's writings in fact are everywhere.

"So are Mr. Bret Harte's. Indeed, it is said the author of 'M'liss' is so much better appreciated in England than in his own country that his English 'rights' are worth exactly double his American. Certainly he has never suffered from British indifference. Ever since the 'Luck of Roaring Camp' and 'Tennessee's Partner' carried his name around the globe, his British royalties have been steady and handsome. A new generation has arisen, a generation that sneers at Dickens and George Eliot; but Bret Harte is still a favorite. True one hears murmured regrets that his range should be so narrow, that in book after book he should repeat the same type of character, the same kind of incident and scene; in a word, that he is not big and broad. This is to find fault with an exquisite artist for not being one of the Titans. His is not the power, any more than it is Mr. Kipling's or Mr.

Barrie's, which has made Fielding the wonder and despair of succeeding novelists, yet it is a rare tribute to his genius that after thirty years' assiduous writing his spell is still potent in charm. People of culture (of whom there are not too many in the land of Matthew Arnold) read with pleasure all that Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Henry James write, tho it can scarcely be said that they have succeeded in capturing the big British public. Perhaps Mr. Howells's profound and open contempt for all things English is remembered against him. But I fancy the real cause of indifference is that his novels are psychological studies, not stories related for the sake of the action. Now, the Briton loves action and does not dislike bloodshed. Mr. Howells studiously eschews these things. Hence the English consumer of fiction finds him tame. The same is true of Mr. Henry James. In methods and in ideals both Mr. James and Mr. Howells followed continental traditions. There are times when the latter seems to give us the very accents of Heine, and the former is probably the most loyal of latter-day disciples of Flaubert. Flaubert and Heine are rocks of offense to the British philistine. Possibly that worthy's apathy may ultimately be conquered by the charms some of us find in the works of Mr. Howells and Mr. James—the charm of delicacy and grace, truth, humor, style, and a rare and subtle observation. But one must not be too sanguine.

"Mr. Howells and Mr. James are naturalists, but Mr. Cable, Mr. Harris (Uncle Remus), and Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) are frankly romantic; yet their English audiences count for little. Why is this? Why, for example, should the English reader of fiction give the cold shoulder to so brilliant a story-teller as Miss Murfree—to my mind the strongest, sanest, the most imaginative and most truly creative of living American novelists? The answer which would most readily arise to American lips would be, 'Because of insular English tastes.' But the reply is insufficient. The true reason, I think, is to be found in Miss Murfree's too lavish use of dialect and a style that, tho splendidly imaginative, lacks simplicity. So, too, the excessive use of dialect probably accounts for the meagerness of Mr. Cable's English following; it even proves a stumbling-block to the lovers of the quaint conceits of Uncle Remus; and it is perhaps because Mr. F. Marion Crawford refrains from extravagant indulgence in phonetics that he stands so well with patrons of the circulating libraries. Among writers whose popularity in England is steadily advancing, Mr. Harold Frederick occupies a conspicuous place. No one who read 'Illumination' ['The Damnation of Theron Ware'] is likely to have forgotten that fine novel. Miss Mary E. Wilkins, fortunate in her subjects or the time and manner of her appearance, scored an instant success with us. Some hailed her as the great American novelist, for whom we are all so eagerly waiting; but already her vogue seems to be declining, so capricious is the public taste. Judged from the interest it aroused, the most remarkable work of fiction we have lately received from America is unquestionably 'The Red Badge of Courage,' by Mr. Stephen Crane. I doubt whether any recent book, English or foreign, of similar size and character had anything like a similar success. American critics, I understand, are amazed by the English enthusiasm over Mr. Crane, and dispassionate readers will probably agree that 'The Red Badge of Courage' was a lucky rather than a great book. There are good judges who believe that if Mr. Crane is to win a secure place among contemporary story-tellers it will be by means of chastening, discipline, and disappointment. Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. James Lane Allen have scored with 'Soldiers of Fortune' and 'The Choir Invisible,' while the sales of Mr. Wallace's 'Ben Hur' recall the immense vogue of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The fact that he is regarded (unjustly) as an imitator of Mark Twain militates against Mr. Stockton. What militates against Mr. Aldrich is hard to discover. 'Marjorie Daw' and 'A Rivermouth Romance' are pur-gems, yet not one in five hundred British readers knows Mr. Aldrich's name.

"On the whole, then, one can not say that American fiction is generally appreciated in England. The eagerness of American readers for English fiction is certainly not reciprocated. We hear of the fabulous sale of certain English books in the United States. We hear also that, in spite of home productions, America is practically dependent on England for her reading. I do not know how that may be, but I am sure that the sums derived by American novelists from English sales are infinitesimal beside those received by English novelists for American rights. It should be said, however, that the taste for American fiction seems to be

growing in this country; ten years hence all may be changed. Into the relative merits of American and English novels we need not enter. Of old it was wisely said that popularity is no criterion of merit. Sales have very little relation to intrinsic worth; and in the matter of imaginative literature, America need by no means hang the head. Personally, I do not think she has at present a Hardy or a Meredith; but this opinion is expressed diffidently by one who has unreckonable pleasure from American books."

WHY CATHOLIC WRITERS HAVE NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

THE assertion has been frequently made in Catholic periodicals (and has been treated before in our pages) that the reading public is prejudiced against any writer who is known to be a Roman Catholic. Mr. P. A. Sheehan thinks the assertion is a correct one, and he goes so far as to say that no Catholic writer nowadays can publish a volume except at his own expense. But, writing in *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, Mr. Sheehan finds that this lack of success of Catholic writers is in large part due to the incompetency of Catholic critics, and the burden of his article is an appeal to men of literary tastes in the Roman Catholic Church to devote themselves more to criticism, especially to constructive criticism, for the lack of which such poets as Aubrey de Vere and Francis Thompson have been unjustly neglected. There is a great deal of suppressed literary talent in the church which only needs intelligent and appreciative criticism to develop it.

Referring to a statement made by Mr. Gosse that if Buckle, Newman, and Ruskin had been in their prime during recent years they would have chosen fiction as a means of exploiting their pet theories, Mr. Sheehan goes on to ask questions and to answer them as follows:

"How do we Catholics stand in that particular? And in poetry, what position do we hold? And is our ecclesiastical history, with all its beautiful episodes, familiar to the reading public? These are questions that may cause us some heartburnings and anxious searching of consciences; and these are the questions which a Catholic critic has the power of solving to our satisfaction. For it is not either writers or material that we lack. It is the sympathetic appreciation of what is good in our literature; and the kindly rejection of what is weak. As to our material, we have for philosophy the vast treasure-houses of the fathers; for poetry, subjects that reach from the lowliest work of nature, seen as the handiwork of God, up to the vast and awful sublimities of the last cantos of the 'Paradiso'; for essays, we have all the complexities of modern civilization as they are studied under the piercing light and unraveled by the unerring hand of the church's teaching and discipline; for fiction, we have Catholic life in our cities, our towns, our prairies, on Irish hills, in English castles, on American lakes and mountains, in the sweet amenities and regularities of Catholic married life, in the sublime simplicity of our convents; in our soldiers and sailors, our schoolboys, our priests, our professional men, our merchants, our great ladies, our simple, faithful servants. We have English and German Catholicity, Polish and Irish to deal with; and we have above all certain well-defined elements and principles that will keep our novels from running into the dreadful issues that mark all modern English novels. And the writers, where are they? There are many in the field; many more, who would come forward if they expected, or had any reason to expect, a fair, if not a kindly recognition of their work."

The critic desired should be well grounded in sacred science, and the thought of the church, as well as possess sufficient general knowledge and liberality of mind. The first principle of a critic in selecting for commendation a Catholic book should be to judge it upon the whole, and not to condemn it upon inadvertent faults of art, and thereby close the book to a large class of readers. A book is a piece of merchandise. It is like a horse whose sale may be injured by a yarn. A book may be injured by a flippant remark from some one who happens to bear the authority of criticism.

Mr. Sheehan believes that the neglect or contempt of this principle accounts for the pitiful condition of Catholic literature. He asks:

"Does it account for the fact that our best writers have laid down their pens; and that a great many gifted souls whose vocation is literature dread the loss of money on the one hand, or the loss of reputation on the other? Would it account in some measure for that amusing, but pathetic and painful admission of the greatest of our Catholic living poets: 'I can call no man in my position badly off, for I can double my income any day—by laying down my pen?' That melancholy fact is staring us in the face, that Aubrey de Vere, the friend of Wordsworth and Tennyson, and quite their equal, has had no audience, because of the Catholicity that deeply permeates every line he wrote. I would rather have written 'May Carols' than 'In Memoriam.' Yet who reads the former; and who has not read the latter?"

"I am distinctly of opinion, therefore, that we have no Catholic reading public, because the Higher Criticism, or what I have ventured to call constructive criticism, is unknown. We have a good deal of negative criticism—of which there are two great schools—the hyperemic and the anemic. Of the two, the latter is the most formidable."

The hyperemic critic is likened to the boy with his revolver, trying to kill or maim something; he seizes on every defect. The anemic critic would feed grown men on whey; nothing should be written that is not clean enough for boys and girls.

Between these two schools, Catholic authors have no chance of success. Two instances are given of promising writers, one in poetry, the other in prose, who have recently retired from the pursuit of literature. Mr. Sheehan says of Francis Thompson that, with all his incongruities, he ranks in poetry with Shelley and only beneath Shakespeare; yet he has hardly any recognition in Catholic circles. He adds:

"If Francis Thompson had been an Anglican or Unitarian, his praises would have been sung unto the ends of the earth. He would have been the creator of a new school of poetry. Disciples would have knelt at his feet. Had he been a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, his bust would have been placed in their halls. But being only a Catholic and an Ushaw student, he is allowed to retire and bury in silence one of the noblest imaginations that has ever been given to nature's selected ones, her poets."

Mr. Sheehan admits that Mr. Thompson's incongruities are sometimes inexplicable, as, for instance, when he gives our divine Lord the epithet, "the Hound of Heaven"; but the poem must be accepted as a most wonderful piece of literary mechanism nevertheless.

Mr. Sheehan would have a constructive school of criticism, but he confesses that such a form of criticism has never existed. Matthew Arnold in some of his best essays approximated it, but no one has a very clear idea of what it should be.

He takes an exclusive view of Catholic literature. He says:

"We have solid truth to teach the world, if only we can put it into attractive form. But we must keep ourselves always distinct and separate in our literature. Whatever be said of the wisdom of our mixing freely among our separated brethren and familiarizing them with our practises and teachings, our literature must be always exclusive and characteristic. It must not be imitative of modern styles, still less of modern ideas. We have abundant material for building up a great masculine literature, human and sympathetic, divine and transcendental."

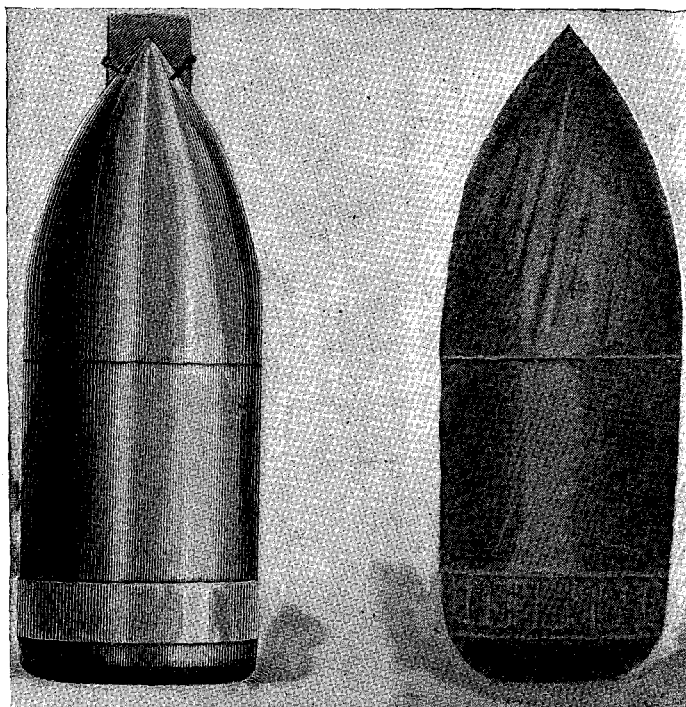
THE painter Munkacsy has been adjudged insane and incapable of managing his affairs. This decree comes from a Hungarian court as a result of proceeding begun by his wife. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the revelation that the artist's name is not really Munkacsy, but Lieb. It appears that he took the name of Munkacsy from the Hungarian town in which he was born.

MRS. POTTER has bought from Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, the clever American wife of the Irish member of Parliament, a new play founded on the story of the late Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, reports *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The last scene represents the night of the great division in the House of Commons, when Parnell learns of his fall from power and dies on the stage. Mrs. Potter will play the part of Mrs. O'Shea, and Kylie Bellew will impersonate Parnell.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOFT-POINTED SHELLS FOR ARMOR-PENETRATION.

THAT the addition of a cap of soft metal to the point of an armor-piercing projectile should enable it to do its work better seems almost incredible. Yet such is the case, as we are told in an authoritative article on "Projectiles" in the "Coast De-



A 6-INCH JOHNSON SOLID SHOT WITH SOFT CAP, BEFORE AND AFTER PENETRATING 10-INCH RE-FORGED HARVEY PLATE.

fense" edition of *The Scientific American*. The rational explanation is as follows:

"The present superiority of shot to armor is largely due to the simple expedient of placing a soft metal cap over the point of the projectile.

"It is a matter of history that, just at the time when armor-plate makers were discouraged by the ease with which the gun-makers were able to penetrate the toughest nickel-steel, Mr. Harvey produced his brilliant invention for giving an intensely hard face to the plate, and succeeded in smashing up the projectiles at the moment of impact. Shots which theoretically should have passed clear through a Harveyized plate failed to do so, because their points could not hold together long enough to break in through the highly tempered face, which was made so hard that it could cut glass like a diamond point.

"Subsequent to the appearance of Harveyized armor the makers of projectiles had been trying to produce a shot which should combine the necessary hardness and toughness to enable it to split open the hardened face and hold together until it had wedged its way through the body of the plate itself. Previous to the year 1896, a few of the best makers had met with partial success. The Holtzer shell in Europe and the Sterling-Wheeler in this country had succeeded in breaking up the face; but the effort proved too much for the shell, which lapsed before it could get entirely through the plate. This has been the case almost invariably when improved, re-forged Harvey plate has been attacked. . . .

"For many months the re-forged Harveyized plate held its superiority, and it looked as tho the final victory in the long contest between shot and armor was to rest with the armor. The next move on the part of the artillerist was of a very extraordinary, but very successful kind. He placed a cap of soft steel over the point of the shot to protect it, and, paradoxical as it may appear, the soft cap enabled the shot to get through.

"The part played by the cap may best be explained by a simple experiment which can easily be tried by any of our readers. An ordinary sewing-needle may be driven through a copper cent piece by thrusting it through a cork until the point is flush with the bottom of the cork, placing it upon the copper cent, preferably over an anvil, and giving the head of the needle a sharp tap with a light hammer. The copper will be cleanly perforated. The surrounding cork holds the body of the needle in the line of the blow, so that its whole force is concentrated at the point. The action of the cap is somewhat analogous. It preserves the integrity of the point of the shot at the moment of impact, holding the material together until penetration through the hard face is effected. Moreover, the cap becomes fused by the heat of concussion and lubricates the point as it enters. After the face is broken through, the shot holds together by virtue of its peculiarly hard and tough composition, which is obtained by a secret process of manufacture."

IS THE SOLAR SYSTEM STABLE?

LAPLACE, the famous French mathematician and astronomer, supposed that he had demonstrated mathematically that the solar system is stable, and his demonstration has been widely accepted as true by scientific men. But M. H. Poincaré, one of the first of modern French mathematicians, in the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* for 1898, maintains that the great astronomer and those who have followed him are mistaken. The defect in their calculations, according to M. Poincaré, is that they take account only of the law of attraction propounded by Newton. The stars, however, are subject to other forces and laws.

Newton did not have the modern conception of energy, and especially he knew nothing of the interconvertibility of heat and mechanical energy. These conceptions M. Poincaré proceeds to apply to the universe. He says:

"There is a continual dissipation of energy, which tends to lose the form of mechanical work and take the form of heat. . . . That being so, instability is the law of all natural phenomena.

"Are the movements of the heavenly bodies alone free from subjection to this law? It is easy to believe so upon the ground that they move in a void, and are thus not subjected to any friction.

"The question is, however, whether the interplanetary space is an absolute void or whether the stars move in an extremely thin medium whose resistance is excessively feeble, but which still has some resistance. Astronomers have been able to explain the movement of Encke's comet only on the supposition of such a medium. Yet the resisting medium which would explain the anomalies of this comet is confined to the immediate neighborhood of the sun. . . .

"The indirect effect, however, of the medium must accelerate the movement of the planets. Losing their energy, they would tend to rush into the sun. By virtue of the third law of Kepler, the duration of the planet's revolution would diminish at the same time as the distance of the planet from the central body. It is impossible yet to give an idea of the rapidity with which this effect would be produced, since we have no notion of the density of this hypothetical medium.

"There is still another cause which has a much prompter action on the movements of the heavenly bodies. . . . The tides, which are the direct consequence of the movements of the heavenly bodies, can be stopped only by the cessation of those movements. Yet the oscillations of the seas in the tides are accompanied by friction, and consequently produce heat. This heat can come only from the energy which produces the tides; that is, from the energy of motion of the celestial bodies. It follows then that this energy is by this cause dissipated little by little. One consequence of this friction is that the rotation of our globe is retarded. From this cause Delaunay estimates that the length of the sidereal day increases a second in 100,000 years. . . .

"What will be the final effect of this action? It will not stop until the rotation of the earth on its axis will be of the same dura-

tion as the revolution of the moon about the earth; that is, when there shall cease to be any tides.

"This calculation is made upon the supposition that there is no resisting medium in space and that the earth and the moon are alone in space. The sun, however, also produces tides, and the attraction of the planets produces tides in the sun. The solar system, then, advances toward a state in which the sun, all the planets, and their satellites will revolve with the same speed about a common axis, as if they were all parts of one solid, invariable body. The period of revolution of the whole body would be about the same as that of the present revolution of Jupiter.

"This would be the final condition of the solar system, if there were no resisting medium in space; but the action of this medium would not permit such a condition to remain permanent. The end of the solar system, therefore, will be, if such a resisting medium exists, that all the planets will be precipitated into the sun.

"Still further, the earth is a huge magnet, and the same is probably the case with the other planets and the sun. It is well known that a conductor, on movement in a magnetic field, is traversed by induction-currents that heat it. The heat engendered can be obtained only at the expense of the motion of the conductor. This adds to the effect of the tides and tends to bring the system to the same final condition.

"Thus the heavenly bodies do not escape the law according to which the system tends toward a state of final repose. They would not escape the operation of this law, even if they were separated by an absolute void. Their energy is dissipated, and, altho this dissipation proceeds with extreme slowness, it is sufficiently rapid to show that it can not be neglected in demonstrations intended to prove the stability of the solar system."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RAPID CABLE-LAYING IN WAR.

MUCH has been said about cable-cutting as a factor in war, but hitherto the construction of new telegraph lines for military purposes has been confined to the land. At a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution in London, Lieut. W. C. Crutchley and Lieut. C. Scott Snell, two English experts in military signaling, described a method of rapid cable-laying that would enable a naval commander to put down special cables of his own instead of being obliged to rely on those already in operation for commercial purposes. The device of the two lieutenants is thus described by *The Daily News*, London:

"These inventors have devised apparatus by means of which a submarine cable can safely be laid at any rate of speed within the compass of the fastest cruiser. This is very far in excess of anything which has hitherto been accomplished, but there is little doubt that the plan is feasible. The apparatus is capable of being fitted to a war-ship or a properly equipped telegraph-ship, or, as an alternative, there is a temporary arrangement which is capable of being adapted to any vessel at very short notice.

"A pulley at the stern of the ship ejects the cable overboard, and is driven by a motor. Beyond this stern pulley is a wide drum, over which the cable passes on its way from the hold. In conjunction with the drum is maintained 2,000 feet of cable under a constant tension.

"The idea of a cable running out at twenty knots is rather startling, but experts are of opinion that this could be accomplished. The inventors have devised an apparatus for holding it in hand and completely stowing 2,000 cubic feet of cable, called the 'cable accumulator' (a small unit system of carrying the cable, which consists in placing the cable on board in drums of forty knots' capacity, and arranging them in columns, from which the cable is drawn off alternately), an 'automatic traveler' to receive the cable as it leaves the drum, and finally a controlling system whereby an officer located in a chartroom keeps the attendant at the ejecting engine aware of the needed paying-out speed."

Commenting on this, *Electricity*, New York, July 13, says:

"As will readily be seen, Messrs. Crutchley and Snell claim that

by means of the apparatus they have invented, and in the manner in which the cable is coiled on board the vessel, it can be laid while the ship is running at twenty knots an hour, whereas heretofore under the most favorable conditions eight and one half knots has been considered quick laying, it frequently being necessary even to reduce the speed to four knots. Another important claim made by these inventors is that a ship might place itself over a cable which lay in moderately deep water and transmit messages, without making actual metallic contact with it, by means of induced currents. In support of this theory it was pointed out that messages have been transmitted and received by means of induced currents between a moving train and wires running along the track. In this case, however, the roof of the baggage-car in which the receiving and transmitting instruments were located, and to which the receiver was connected, was of tin and practically insulated, and, moreover, the distance between the car and wires was comparatively short. Whether intelligible signals could be transmitted by means of induced currents through any considerable depth of sea-water, as is claimed, would seem rather problematical, and any experiment made along this line will unquestionably be watched with interest by the scientific world."

ANALOGIES OF COLORS WITH TONES.

IN an article on "The Relation of Color to the Emotions," by Dr. Harold Wilson (in *The Arena*, June), we find the following paragraphs on the interesting similarities between sound and color that have raised in some minds the hope of one day creating an art that shall be to the latter what music is to the former. Says Dr. Wilson:

"Perhaps the most important of the diversified relations which color has for man are those in the domain of esthetics. Dugald Stewart, in discussing the successive transitions which the meaning of the word beauty has undergone, believed that 'it must have originally connoted the pleasure of color, which he recognized as primitive.' Among the lower races there is a lively satisfaction in brilliant colors, particularly in those belonging to the red end of the spectrum. Infants show an appreciation for red earlier than for other colors. In a brief inquiry respecting certain relations of color and feeling, which I have recently made by means of a series of questions, seventeen persons, mostly artists and musicians, and all persons of cultivated tastes, responded. Four fifths of these expressed a preference for the colors in the lower half of the spectrum, such as red, orange, yellow, and their derivatives, as brown, pink, and scarlet. More than half confessed a positive dislike for magenta and other purple colors. Some forty years ago, more or less, when the aniline dyes were beginning to show some of their wonderful properties, owing to one of those curious waves which are continually ruffling the sea of fashion, magenta was in high favor and in great demand, somewhat as cerise is at the present time, only more so. But its credit was not long-lived, and it soon passed out, so that not long afterward writers referred to the time as 'the horrible magenta period.' Altho the data on hand are hardly sufficient to demonstrate the fact, it seems highly probable that we must concede to magenta and other purple hues less power of awakening pleasurable emotions than any of the pure spectral colors.

"There is an undeniable pleasure in the contemplation of simple color. The yellow-green of a fresh meadow, the golden tints of a field of ripe grain, the blue of a clear sky, are very agreeable to the eye. It is possible that the pleasure thus excited is analogous to that derived from the sensation of pure musical tone independent of melody, and numerous attempts have been made to build this relationship into a definite esthetic structure.

"If the wave-lengths of the spectral colors be reduced to a mean proportion with that of red, we get such a series as this:

Red	100
Orange	89
Yellow	81
Green	75
Blue	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Violet	60

"Now, taking the wave-length of C as a standard, and call-

ing this also 100, we get a series of ratios as we ascend the scale:

C.....	100
D.....	89
E.....	80.8
F.....	75
G.....	67
A.....	60
B.....	53

"The analogy between these two series is certainly striking. The two scales, chromatic and musical, seem here to be constructed upon the same laws, and the development of what Kant has suggested, 'an art of pure chromatics,' seems as tho it ought to be easy and natural. We might look forward, it would seem, from the art galleries of to-day, with their Titians and Raphaels, their Millets and Meissoniers, to those of to-morrow, with their great canvases reflecting the most delightful color harmonies, totally emancipated from the shackles of form. Turner is said to have approached near to such an art in some of his water-colors and in a few oils."

After a brief reference to some of the attempts at constructing "color-organs" and to realize "color-music," some of which have achieved interesting results, but all of which have been artistic failures, Dr. Wilson goes on to say:

"The analogies which these experimentalists and speculators have observed between color and sound are of much interest, but their uniform failure to reach the end they have sought bears out the theoretical objections which may be urged against the proposition they have endeavored to establish. The essential nature of color, as a sensory experience as well as an objective fact, is radically different from that of sound, except perhaps that they are both modes of motion. The disparity in the quality of the sensations arising from the fundamental spectral colors is almost complete. Considered as sense impressions merely, yellow and green, for example, are 'worlds away,' whereas the musical tones D and E, to which these colors are said to correspond, produce sensations which are obviously of the same order. The note E, as a psychical experience, is known only by its relation to D or to some other note of the scale, whereas the sensation yellow is absolutely independent of green or red, or any other color. In the tonal scale, equal variations in wave-length or frequency produce equal effects throughout its entire extent. In the chromatic scale, on the other hand, the eye is much more sensitive to small changes in wave-length in the middle portions of the spectrum than at or near its extremities. The colored lights of Jamieson may be 'enchanted to behold,' and Castel's harpsichord may represent the labors of a lifetime, but they are very far from being the realization of true color-music. This art, in the sense in which it has been sought for, will, I fear, never be discovered, since the very natures of sound and light seem to indicate that it can not exist."

Ballooning in the High Alps.—"An interesting attempt in behalf of science," writes J. T. Du Bois, United States consul-general at St. Gall, to *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, June 16), "will be made this summer by Capt. C. Spelterini to cross the high Alps of Switzerland in a balloon, for the purpose of making meteorological and topographical observations. The Swiss weather bureau and many Swiss scientists are interested in the venture. If successful, it will be the first air-ship that has ever crossed the high Alps."

"The principal parts of the balloon have already been constructed in the factory of George Basacon, at Paris, and the basket, network, and other features are being perfected as rapidly as possible. The dimensions of the balloon are as follows: Diameter, 60.39 feet; contents, 115,414 cubic feet; weight of balloon basket and network, about 2,020 pounds; carrying power, 7,400 pounds."

"The movement of the balloon is to be ascertained by topographical and barometrical observations; one registering aneroid barometer and one controlling quicksilver barometer will be used for this purpose. At the time of the journey frequent observations are to be made at the Swiss meteorological stations, and by this plan the coexisting difference of the direction and rapidity of the wind in the various high strata of air are hoped to be obtained. Careful observations are to be made from the air-ship as to the

humidity and temperature, as well as to the color phenomena of the atmosphere, strata of vapor, formation of clouds, etc. One of the most important and interesting results expected is the photographing of mountains from the balloon. The point of view from which these photographs must be taken in order to be of the greatest use for cartography, geography, geology, as well as for best execution, has been carefully planned; and important results are confidently expected. The science of photography is also to be used in the study of the formation of vapor and clouds in high Alpine altitudes."

The Filtration of Milk.—"The wide area over which milk is collected for supplying a large city renders it practically impossible to regulate the supply in a hygienic way by control of its sources," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, July. "For this reason some general method of purification, which can be applied to the milk in bulk after it has been collected, becomes an essential to a safe product for general consumption. The ordinary tests, while fairly accurate in determining adulteration, are of no value in indicating the presence of disease germs or ordinary dirt. In fact, nearly any sample taken from the milk-wagons of a city will be found to contain a number of bacilli which would immediately condemn any water as unfit for drinking. Sand filtration has been practised for several years in some continental cities, and apparently with very satisfactory results. The filters used by Messrs. Boil, large milk dealers of Berlin, consist of cylindrical vessels divided by horizontal perforated diaphragms into five superposed compartments, of which the middle three are filled with fine, clean sand, sifted into three sizes, the coarsest being put into the lowest and the finest into the uppermost of the three chambers. The milk enters the lowest compartment, and, having traversed the layers of sand from below upward, is carried by an overflow to a cooler fed with ice-water, whence it passes into a cistern, from which it is drawn direct into the locked cans for distribution. The filtered milk is not only freed from dirt, but the number of bacteria is reduced to about one third, without sterilizing. The loss of fat is, in new milk, stated to be small, but the quantity of mucus and slimy matter retained in the sand—which is, of course, renewed every time—is surprising."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A WRITER in an English weekly journal, as quoted in *The Medical Record*, "says that it is a curious fact that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The average crop on the head of a red-haired person is only 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one; 105,000 are about the average. But fair-haired people are still better off; 149,000 to 160,000 are quite common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. A curious calculation has been made, to the effect that the hairs on the head of a fair-haired person, if they could be plaited together, would sustain a weight of something like eighty tons, equaling that of five hundred people."

"IN the natural-history museum at Soleure, in Switzerland, may be seen a bird's nest made wholly of steel wire," says *Cosmos*. "There is at Soleure a considerable number of watchmakers, and in their yards are pieces of cast-off or broken watch-springs. This debris a bird thought proper to use for the construction of its nest. One day a watchmaker observed in a tree in his yard a very queer-looking nest. He examined it closely and saw that it had been made entirely out of watch-springs. It was more than a decimeter [$\frac{3}{8}$ inch] wide and was perfectly adapted to its object. When the brood had been raised the nest was taken down and given to the museum, where it is a striking example of the adaptiveness of birds in taking advantage of circumstances in building their nests. *Cosmos* has already described crows' nests built with telegraph wire, and others near factories, made with pieces of iron taken from the work-rooms."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Russian Government is now having constructed in England an ice crusher of gigantic proportions," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "The vessel is intended for use in keeping an open channel during winter to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and in summer is to be stationed in the Kara Sea, to keep open a way for vessels trading with north Siberia. The vessel will have engines of 10,000 indicated horse-power and will cost \$875,000. She will not only have a double bottom throughout her whole length of 305 feet, but will also be provided with a double skin up to a few feet above the water-line, with a space of about three feet between the skins. She will have four sets of engines of a special make, one set being located forward for working a plurality of screw propellers, and the other three will be placed aft and connected with three screws. Bunkers will be provided for 5,000 tons of coal, the daily consumption being about 161 tons. The vessel is to be finished by the end of the year, and should her trial trip prove successful, the keel will immediately be laid for a sister ship."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAPTAIN PHILIP AT SANTIAGO.

ONE of the most remarkable and striking scenes that ever occurred on the deck of a battle-ship in time of war was that on board the *Texas* just at the close of the great sea fight off the coast of Santiago which ended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. At the moment when victory was assured and the guns of the *Texas* had ceased firing, Capt. J. W. Philip, of that battle-ship, called his officers and crew together and addressed them as follows: "I wish to make confession that I have implicit faith in God and in the officers and crew of the *Texas*, but my faith in you is secondary only to my faith in God. We have seen what He has done for us, in allowing us to achieve so great a victory, and I want to ask you all, or at least every man who has no scruples, to uncover his head with me and silently offer a word of thanks to God for His goodness toward us all."

Chaplain Jones of the *Texas*, who relates this incident, states that immediately after he became chaplain of the ship, in October, 1896, during his first conversation with Captain Philip, the latter said: "Chaplain, I am a firm believer in prayer, and I think it is a duty we owe God to have prayers on board ship every evening." When the flag of Spain was pulled down on the *Almirante Oquendo*, Captain Philip said to his men: "Don't cheer; the poor devils are dying."

This conduct of Captain Philip has called out the heartiest praise from the press of the country, religious and secular. *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) says of it:

"As an exemplar of the moral heroism that is at once the source and grandeur of great achievement, Captain John W. Philip has established, through this incident of spontaneous and unaffected piety, a claim on the enduring respect and affection of his fellow countrymen."

"The prayer-meeting on the quarter-deck of the *Texas* should long have a wide suggestiveness. No lesson so emphatic or noble has reached the nation in many a day as that which proceeds from the promptness of this naval hero to place his laurels at the foot of the throne. We shall do well to lay his example to heart, for the elation of victory is pregnant with danger. Evidences are not wanting, even now, that in some quarters it fosters pride and begets a self-confidence that would end in forgetfulness of the true source of individual and national strength. Against such presumption it behooves us to guard, for, from earliest times, all history being witness, it has proved the precursor of national disaster."

The Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, New York) refers to these utterances of Captain Philip as "reverent, heroic, tender." It then says:

"But a Hebrew rabbi of this city objects to representing this as a peculiarly Christian sentiment, and claims that it is unquestionably and undeniably Jewish, quoting Proverbs: 'Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth; lest the Lord see it, and it displease Him, and He turn away His wrath from him.' The second part of that quotation is undeniably and peculiarly Jewish. The rabbi further quotes from the Talmud: 'The Holy One, blessed be He! does not rejoice in the downfall of the wicked,' and he quotes from Rabbi Jochanan that 'when the host of Pharaoh was drowning in the Red Sea the angel choir desired to sing a hymn of triumph, but the Holy One, blessed be He! hushed them, saying: "My creatures are drowning in the sea, and would ye sing a song?"'

"The rabbi is unduly disturbed. Christians claim everything that is good in the Old Testament, and also corrections of the extravagant imprecations in which in war times some of the representative Hebrew warriors and poets indulged."

"Captain Philip's sentiment was peculiarly Christian, tho the germs of it may be found in the most exalted strains of Old-Testament prophets, and in various parts of its moral laws."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) speaks of

the action of Captain Philip as "perhaps the grandest scene of the present war," and *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia) says that no Christian can read it "without a thrill of pleasure."

The Religious Herald (Baptist, Richmond), after referring to the story that the Spanish sailors on Cervera's fleet were drunk when the battle came on, says:

"Over against this put the conduct of Captain Philip. His ship, the *Texas*, was in the thick of the fearful battle from start to finish. When the end came, we are told that he stood with bared and bowed head in the presence of officers and sailors and said: 'I wish to acknowledge here and now my faith in God Almighty and my gratitude to Him for His wonderful preservation of my men and ship.'"

"When the Spanish cruiser the *Almirante Oquendo*, with gaping, mortal wounds in her side, and with her decks strewn with dead and dying, at last pulled down the yellow and red flag in token of surrender, the seamen on the *Texas* quite naturally began to cheer. 'Don't cheer, men,' said Captain Philip; 'don't cheer; they are dying.' There spoke the gentleman and the Christian."

On the same general subject *Christian Work* (undenominational) has this observation to make:

"On another page we note two interesting incidents of the war, involving the recognition of God as an agent in determining the issues of nations. But there are others, too, which make the heart beat quicker as we read them. Here is one related of Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, who made a dash for the Spanish ships the moment they put their noses out of the harbor. When the yellow and red flag was pulled down on the *Almirante Oquendo*, the commander of the *Texas* gave the order to his men: 'Don't cheer, boys—don't you see the poor devils are dying?' The direction was as chivalrous as it was characteristic, and illustrates the fact certified to by the poet that

"The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring."

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH AND THE WAR-CLAIM SCANDAL.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church South has just been passing through a trying period of criticism. This criticism, arising from incidents connected with the payment of the church war claim by Congress, has been partly diverted from the church itself, and now seems to be gathering about the heads of the church's book-agents at Nashville, Tenn.—Messrs. Barbee & Smith. Criticism, however, being a game that two can play at, while Congressmen have been expressing their minds freely about the promoters of the war claim, these latter, on the other side, have been making remarks no less pointed about Congress.

The facts, as admitted by both sides in the controversy, are as follows:

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has had a claim before Congress for twenty-five years for \$458,400, for use and for damage of their publishing house at Nashville by the Government during the Civil War. All efforts to collect this failed until the book committee, in 1895, engaged E. B. Stahlman, of Nashville, a prominent member of the church, to take charge of the claim. His reward was to be 35 per cent. of the amount collected.

Stahlman pushed the claim with such vigor and skill that a bill to pay the church \$288,000 was adopted by the House of Representatives January 28, 1898, and went to the Senate. There, early in March, the bill met an unforeseen obstacle. A story was circulated among the Senators to the effect that a claim-agent was to receive 40 per cent. of the amount appropriated. Up to that time the Senators had thought that it was all to go to the church's worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans. Even Senator Pasco, of Florida, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, thought so.

This brought on the crisis. Senator Pasco wrote to Barbee & Smith on March 5, asking them if it was true that Mr. Stahlman

was to receive 40 per cent. of the amount recovered. They telegraphed, on Monday, March 7, the following reply:

"Letter 5th received. The statement is untrue, and you are hereby authorized to deny it.
BARBEE & SMITH, Agents."

Later in the day they sent another telegram, as follows:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7, 1898.

"Hon. S. PASCO, Senator:

"Have asked Mr. Stahlman to call at once to see you. He is a gentleman upon whose statements you may implicitly rely. He is our friend and neighbor and official member of our church, whose interest in our behalf reaches beyond and above pecuniary considerations.

"BARBEE & SMITH, Book Agents."

Senator Pasco inferred from this that no one was to receive any amount for pushing the bill, and he so assured the Senate.

In the mean time Senator Bate, of Tennessee, had wired Barbee & Smith as follows:

"Telegraph to-day answer to Senator Pasco's letter to you Saturday as to Stahlman having fee of 40 per cent. or any other fee in case of payment of your claim. I would like to hear from you also. In my judgment, if true, it will endanger the bill.
WM. B. BATE."

Here is their reply:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7, 1898.

"Hon. W. B. BATE:

"We wired Senator Pasco early this A.M. as follows: 'The statement is untrue, and you are therefore authorized to deny it.'

"BARBEE & SMITH."

The Senators inferred from these despatches that the whole \$288,000 was to go to the worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans, of the Methodist Church South. The bill was passed, the \$288,000 was paid over to the church, and \$100,800 was paid by the book committee to Mr. Stahlman for his services. When the news of the latter payment reached the ears of the Senators, it caused no small stir. Senator Lodge introduced a resolution demanding an investigation by the committee on claims, and, after a debate covering parts of two days, it was adopted. The committee reported July 8, and found that the Senate was deceived by the representatives of Mr. Stahlman and Messrs. Barbee & Smith, but absolved the Methodist Church South as such from blame in the matter.

While the investigation was in progress the book committee published, in *The Christian Advocate* of Nashville, the church organ, a long communication defending the acts of the book-agents. The bishops of the church subjoined a statement to the effect that if the Senate by affirmative action declares that the passage of the bill was due to misleading statements on the part of church representatives, they will take the proper steps to have the entire amount returned to the Government. As the Senate has adjourned, the matter rests thus until the next session.

It is a complex situation. A careful study of the telegrams sent by the Nashville firm will show that, in form at least, the truth was adhered to. The firm offers as its defense the plea that if Senators Pasco and Bate leaped at conclusions not warranted by the telegrams, and misled the whole Senate by their unwarranted declarations, then Senators Pasco and Bate, and not Messrs. Barbee & Smith, are at fault. The Senate investigating committee, on the other hand, finds the Nashville firm guilty of deception. No one appears to blame Mr. Stahlman for accepting the \$100,800, yet in view of the alleged fact that he assured several Senators that he was working only for his love for the church, he does not escape scot-free from criticism.

So much for the church officials and their critics. Congress has its critics as well. Their points may be briefly put as follows:

If the church's claim is just now, it was as just twenty-five years ago. Why was it not paid then?

The system of claim-agents is made necessary by the dilatoriness of Congress itself, which, therefore, ought to be the last to complain of it.

The money was voted to the church and became the property of the church, therefore if the church had wished to pay part or the whole of it to Mr. Stahlman or any other man, it had a perfect right to do so.

The United States was not defrauded; why should Congress complain?

The whole ground of the Senators' complaint is that they voted

the appropriation in the understanding that all of it was to go to the worn-out preachers, their widows, and orphans. If so, they thereby confess that they betrayed their trust as guardians of the public funds, for they were voting public money to private persons who had no claim on the government.

The discussion of this incident has been confined almost entirely to the members and press of the church involved and the members of the Senate. Even in the Senate the principal critics of the claim-agent and the book-agents have been members or close friends of the Methodist Church South.

Senator Pasco of Florida, who had charge of the war-claim bill in the Senate, feels that his confidence in the book-agents was misplaced. On the floor of the Senate, on June 9, he said:

"I presume that every member of the Senate who heard that despatch read (and it was read, for I have *The Record* here before me) believed it as I did, not merely from my statement, not because I read it, but believed it because it emanated from this very high authority. Dr. Barbee is an eminent minister of the Methodist church and Mr. Smith is an eminent member of it, a trustee, along with Mr. Barbee, in managing this great and important business. It satisfied me entirely, as it did nearly every member of the Senate.

"I would as soon have doubted the authenticity of the Scriptures as to have doubted the veracity of the statements of those gentlemen. The idea that it was untruthful, or that it contained anything short of actual truth, never entered my mind. I communicated it to the Senate in that spirit. I feel that I had used all due diligence and taken all proper precautions in preparing to make a full and correct statement to the Senate with reference to these rumors. The responsibility was upon me, and I feel that I did all that any one could have done to put the Senate in possession of all the facts."

Perhaps the severest treatment of the incident has been at the hands of *Zion's Outlook*, a paper of the Methodist Church South published at Nashville. Its attitude is fairly represented by the following extract:

"It is the gross fraud and deception practised in order to obtain the appropriation against which we raise our protest. It is a disgrace to Methodism and a wrong to every pure-minded man and woman and every faithful preacher throughout our communion. It involves us all in a wrong for which there is no defense or apology possible to be made. It is in line with the low and corrupt methods of the avaricious and overreaching tricksters of the world."

The Journal, Indianapolis, handles Mr. Stahlman thus:

"It appears from this testimony that a Major Stahlman, who is alluded to by Southern men as 'good Brother Stahlman,' had a contract with a committee of the concern by which he was to receive 35 per cent. of the amount collected. Now, the Southern Senators who were interested in getting the claim allowed did not know of the committee, but they did know of the agents of the book concern. When Brother Stahlman was asked by Senator Pasco if he had a contract with the agents of the book concern, he said he had not. 'I told him the exact truth,' said this excellent man to the Senate committee; 'for my contract was with the book committee.' But, while this carefully pious Stahlman was insisting that he told the exact truth, he coolly admits that, from what he said, Senator Pasco 'had a right to believe that no contract existed.' 'I told the exact truth,' continued Stahlman to the committee, 'when I declared that every dollar of the money received would go into the church treasury, and that the church could do as it pleased with it afterward,' knowing all the while that when the money should be paid over he could receive 35 per cent. of it.

"After having admitted that he had deceived several Senators by telling 'the exact truth,' Brother Stahlman, with \$100,800 of the money in his possession, concludes to appear in the rôle of martyr. 'I assume the whole responsibility, and I am willing to be a martyr. I am quite willing to stand with Peter. If, after denying his Lord three times, he was forgiven and made the rock upon which the church was built, Stahlman can be forgiven the crime he has committed.' He should have added, 'and be permitted to keep the \$100,800.' After this declaration of

Brother Stahlman, the fictitious Pecksniff of Dickens can retire to make room for him.

"Unfortunately, Brother Stahlman is not the only representative of the brazen-faced liar in this unsavory transaction. Two others, members of the book committee, testify that they answered a question falsely by telegraph because they thought the question was asked in order to elicit a certain answer, thus involving Senator Pasco with them in a conspiracy to deceive. On the whole, it is a most shameful revelation. It shows that when men who have a reputation for goodness enter into a scheme to defraud they are as reckless as the really wicked. As for the Methodist church, it owes it to common morality and decency to expel and denounce these self-confessed liars."

The Christian Advocate, of Nashville, the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, discusses the whole matter at some length in its issue of July 7. Two pages of the issue are occupied by a communication from the book committee defending the acts of the book-agents. They maintain that it was right and proper that Mr. Stahlman should receive a large commission:

"The book committee are of the opinion that the agreement with Mr. Stahlman was a perfectly legitimate and reasonable business agreement, in which a less sum was promised to him than is customary in such cases, and, as a matter of fact, the church has by this arrangement secured a larger sum of money than a Senate committee recommended less than two years ago should be paid in satisfaction of our claim; that recommendation calling for the sum of \$150,000, which sum the book committee refused to accept.

"The amount to be paid to Mr. Stahlman did not seem to the book-agents to be a fact into which any member of Congress had a right to inquire. What Congress was alone legitimately concerned with was the justice of the claim. What should be done with the money when paid was the business of the proper authorities of the church. No incidental question as to the agreement with any of the firms who represented the book committee had anything more to do with the justice of that claim than such an agreement would have in a case before the Supreme Court; and it is unheard of for that court to condition its decisions on an attorney's fee."

The book committee makes the following explanation of the first telegram to Senator Pasco:

"It is due to the book-agents and to the church that attention be called to the fact that when the bill was before the Senate on March 8, and statements were being made that no agent or attorney was to receive any part of the money, the book-agents were wholly without knowledge that any such statements were being made, or that there was any intention on the part of any Senator to make such statements. The book-agents, believing for reason that such attorneys were usually paid for their services, and that Senators knew this, when they received Senator Pasco's letter on March 5 asking only as to whether Mr. Stahlman was to receive 40 per cent., which they interpreted to mean rather than some other per cent., assured him on this point in their telegram of March 7. Of the interpretation and use of that telegram before the Senate they were wholly ignorant until twenty days after the passage of the bill."

As to the telegram from Senator Bate:

"The book-agents inform us that they understood this telegram to contain two requests. To the first of these requests Barbee & Smith replied by saying that they had already answered Senator Pasco, and they informed Senator Bate what they had answered, repeating the very words of that answer. To the second they made no reply."

The committee does not approve the exact form of the book-agents' telegrams, but defends their characters thus:

"With reference to all these letters and telegrams it ought to be said that the book committee, in concluding, after a careful and minute inquiry, that Messrs. Barbee & Smith had not intended to deceive or mislead any of the Senators of the United States, did not reach this conclusion solely on the statements found in the letters and telegrams. Both Dr. Barbee and Mr. Smith were

before the book committee and testified most positively that they had not intended to deceive or to mislead. They are both men of established character, of the highest reputation. No stain has ever rested on their good names. In the case of Dr. Barbee we had a minister of the gospel for forty-six years, a man often trusted by the church, and with no charge that he has ever been false to his trust. The book committee could not lightly deal with the statements of these men long trusted. Neither of them had any conceivable pecuniary interest or other selfish motive that will account for a design on their part to deceive the Senate. A character is not easily made, and when established is entitled to great weight. The book committee is well aware that for the most part a man's character is to be judged by his acts, but every man at times needs to have his acts interpreted in the light of his character, otherwise no man could stand in the confidence of his fellow men. Men do not break down in a single act, but by slow processes, character as an entirety is weakened, and guilt shows itself in more than one place. For these reasons, while not approving the exact form in which the telegrams to Senators Pasco and Bate were expressed, we are fully of the opinion that the book-agents were not intentional deceivers nor guilty of any other unworthy and corrupt purpose in the premises."

The Christian Advocate, Nashville, says editorially:

"More than any words of ours can express we regret that these telegrams were sent. All the trouble in the case, so far as the church is concerned, arises out of them. Whatever the intention may have been, they furnished an occasion for misunderstandings and misrepresentations on the floor of the United States Senate, not, it is true, with reference to the bill itself, but certainly with reference to the issue as to whether any fee was to be paid to Major Stahlman for prosecuting it. How it may look to others, we can not say; but it appears to us that, on any hypothesis, the telegrams were actually expounded on the floor of the Senate far beyond their legitimate significance. In addition to what is said on this subject in the report of the book committee, the agents assert that they never dreamed that any Senator could suppose it possible that Major Stahlman was working without the promise of compensation, and that their only purpose was to withhold information as to the exact amount of his reward. Their declaration is entitled to be weighed in the light of the fact that never before in their whole lives has their perfect veracity been even called in question."

As to the statement that the Senators voted the money as charity to conference claimants, *The Christian Advocate* continues:

"We leave these gentlemen to reconcile such statements with their obligations as guardians of the public funds. But we must say that our church has never yet played the pauper, nor gone around with hat in hand begging the Government to help us in the support of our religious enterprises. The Methodists of the South asked for the discharge of an honest debt, and for nothing else. They spurn the very idea of playing the part of wards of the federal Government."

The bishops of the church have issued the following statement offering to return the money to the Government:

"While reaffirming the justness of our claim, payment of which has been sought for twenty-five years, we insist that the church can not afford to accept it as a gratuity or on conditions that reflect upon its honor. Inasmuch, therefore, as some Senators have affirmed on the floor of the Senate that they were induced to support the claim by misleading statements on the part of the representatives of the church—statements, however, which did not affect the merits of our claim—we hereby give this assurance: that if the Senate by affirmative action declares that the passage of the bill was due to such misleading statements, we will take the proper steps to have the entire amount returned to the Government."

How American Missionaries to Spain are Faring.

—In view of the prevalent idea of the Spanish character, it is interesting to notice that the American Protestant missionaries to that country are pursuing their work without interruption or hostile demonstration or comment. When war broke out, we learn from *The Outlook*, the mission school of the American Board, at San

Sebastian, was transferred across the border to Biarritz, in France, hardly more than an hour's ride by rail from the old location in Spain. But the change was not due to any hostile demonstration, and, indeed, the Spanish children attend as before, with the full consent of their parents.

"The missionaries did not go because they had received any indignities. On the other hand, they bear the most cordial and hearty testimony to the perfect courtesy with which they were treated by the Spaniards up to the time of their departure. They further add that they had no fear of any discourtesy from intelligent people, but it was thought that there might be turbulent demonstrations from some of the lower classes, which might be beyond the power of the authorities to control. It was therefore determined to transfer the work bodily over the border into France. Mr. Gulick wrote to the parents of all the pupils, telling them that their children would be returned to their homes if desired; but none have asked to have them returned, and all have approved of their remaining. The school marched in procession to the railway station. There was, however, no hostile demonstration, either then or later during the moving of the luggage. Mr. Gulick writes that his Spanish colleague and wife, and one of the native teachers, are in the house in which the mission was conducted, and that they will carry on evangelistic work and conduct a day-school. The only substantial difference in the work is that it is now located in France, very near to Spain. It will continue to reach the same classes of people, and will be conducted on essentially the same lines as in the past."

THE BREAD RIOTS OF ITALY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BRIEF references have been made in the cabled accounts of the recent riots in Italy to a revolutionary movement said to have been back of the riots, and in which some of the ecclesiastical authorities are charged with complicity. According to a Protestant paper of Leipsic, *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, the Italian Government holds the Catholic church responsible for the disturbances, and a regular kulturkampf is likely to succeed the sort of armed neutrality that has existed between state and church in Italy since 1870. The account that comes to us from this Protestant source is substantially as follows:

Just to what extent the recent revolutionary events in Italy can be laid to the doors of the Roman Catholic Church and the clerical party is not yet quite certain. Matters have, however, progressed so far that the church authorities themselves have been compelled in their own interests to speak words of peace. The Government regards the clericals as morally responsible for the uprising, and is proceeding from these premises. For several years diocesan and parochial committees have been organized throughout the kingdom in the interests of the ecclesiastical propaganda, it being claimed that these bodies were called into existence at the suggestion of the Pope himself. These committees have been promptly suppressed and an end put to their agitation. In recent years the clerical press of Italy has become exceedingly bold, and has agitated the reestablishment of the secular power of the Pope in the most radical spirit. In most cases these papers were published and edited by representatives of the clergy. The Government has lately suppressed a goodly number of these papers and in several cases has imprisoned the agitators. The most notable instance in question is that of the priest, Don Albertario, editor of the Milan paper, *Osservatore Cattolico*, who, just before the outbreak of the riots in Milan, agitated energetically in opposition to the Government. He was compelled to flee, and when he ventured to return, after a few weeks, he was at once arrested. His trial, which promises to be sensational, is awaited with interest. Significant of the attitude of the clergy was the desertion of his post of duty by the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, Ferrari, at the very moment when the riots occurred in that city. He left when most needed, and did not return until the soldiery had captured a Capuchin cloister which had been used as a citadel by the insurgents. Then the archbishop appealed to the governor-general, Bara, for the release of the monks and members of other orders who had

been taken captive in this riot. The general coolly replied, regretting the absence of the church dignitary, "the occupant of the chair of Ambrosius and of Carlo," at a time when he could have done so much good. Ferrari's evident determination not to interfere with the progress of the riot has excited the most bitter criticism throughout Italy, even in conservative Catholic circles. The Pope even found it necessary to speak out in the matter. In his public letter he mildly rebukes the cardinal for leaving his post of duty when danger was near, but is full of praise for that churchman's zeal for the cause of the holy see.

Characteristic of the determined opposition of the clergy to the state was the action of a certain priest, Don Antonio Messina, chaplain in Savona. He happened to be traveling with a number of soldiers, when he began to converse about the riots at Milan. In his enthusiasm, he urged the soldiers, in case of necessity, to fire over the heads of the insurgents. "Always fight for the secular supremacy of the Pope. Long live the Pope-king! Long live the social revolution!" This cry he repeated again and again until he was finally arrested at Busalla. It is now regarded as certain that the object of the Milan revolution was the establishment of a republic. The reestablishment of the papal supremacy in Rome is possible only on the ruins of the kingdom, and to effect this has been the object of the recent revolutionary propaganda.

There are, however, some few exceptions to the hostile attitude of the clergy to the state. The most noteworthy of these is Bishop Bonomelli, of Cremona, who has addressed a pastoral letter to the people of his diocese, in which he discusses the social problem in a manner that is not altogether acceptable to his fellow ecclesiastics and rather severely criticizes the methods and manners of agitation adopted by this party. He warns the workingmen against the social agitators and enjoins upon them to appeal to the Government for justice. To the rich, Bonomelli appeals for a just treatment of the poor. Concerning the press he says:

"I lament the fact that the rights of freedom (in themselves a good thing so long as freedom does not degenerate into lawlessness) have been emphasized to such an extent that men are willing to undermine society. With sorrowful surprise I have seen that also a portion of the press which claims to be Catholic rivals the anti-clerical papers in passionate fervor of language, under the pretext that it is defending the faith and that it is its purpose to advance the cause of a pretended 'Christian democratic' cause; and it has, in fact, almost made open alliance with the Socialists, and speaks contemptuously of the oppression of the masses by the political authorities. I declare publicly and boldly that this is neither Catholic nor Christian nor humane, and that religion has nothing to do with this work of destruction. The gospels, the church fathers, and the holy men of the church have never sanctioned the despising or rebellion against the legal authorities. The powers that be are of God, and to them we owe respect and obedience. This is Catholic doctrine, and whosoever in words or deeds teaches otherwise is not on the side of Christ and His church."

The letter has excited a great deal of attention throughout Italy. The clerical press either ignores it or treats it with contempt. The *Unita Cattolica*, of Florence, cries out: "O poor Cremona, where such perfidious sheets appear!" The development of affairs will be awaited with interest. The political authorities have evidently come to the conclusion that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and the clericals are seemingly afraid that they have gone too far and at a too rapid pace.

The Catholic Review, New York, notes that Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, in a pastoral on the Italian riots, attributes them largely to the irreligious press, and that General Bava had addressed a letter to the bishops and clergy over that part of Italy for which he has been appointed commissioner, expressing the desire that, acting on their loyal principles, they would cooperate with him in restoring order. "This is in itself," says *The Catholic Review*, "a good refutation of the false reports that the riots were instigated by the church."

The Irish Catholic, Dublin, says:

"There is quite enough in the existing situation in Italy to account for the prevalence of disaffection among the people, without our being compelled to fall back on the ridiculous idea of a clerical conspiracy to account for it. To suppose that any section among the priests of Italy sympathize with the Socialists who burned, plundered, and murdered during their carnival of riot and rapine, would be to insult a body of holy, laborious, and devoted men."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A CANADIAN contemporary relates that "only the steel-gloved hand of England holds Europe from attacking the United States, and even now the attitude of Germany is uncertain," and many of our contemporaries in England and Greater Britain are expressing themselves after the manner of the following, which we quote from *The Weekly Chronicle*, Newcastle:

"The German Admiral Diederichs, with an unnecessarily large naval force, has been lending such moral support to General Augusti at Manila that it is openly stated by those on the spot that the place would before now have capitulated had it not been for the encouragement afforded by the presence of the Germans. Spain is now said to have agreed to cede to Germany a port in the Philippines to be used as a coaling-station, the arrangement antedating, so it is alleged, the present situation."

As the American ambassador at Berlin has expressed himself in very flattering terms on the attitude of the German Government, the continental press expresses the suspicion that "perfidious Albion," for purposes of her own, would like to embroil her two chief competitors in trade and industry in a war. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, whose sympathies are not pro-German, but which is generally very fair, remarks that the Associated Press wilfully misrepresents German public opinion. The Germans themselves declare that the English "have poisoned all sources of information," and wonder what the results of this anti-German crusade will be. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says in effect:

The official declaration that Admiral Diederichs refused to occupy Manila, altho asked to do so by the Spanish governor, should be sufficient to prove Germany's neutrality. The source of hints that Germany will stay the hand of the United States is so well known that no one is surprised. In British circles it is accepted as a matter of course that England must get a fat morsel through this war, and, as always in the past, the English seek to attain their object by blackening the character of an outsider. The Americans ought to know better than to take notice of this. Instead they swallow the bait. The fault is in part with the German-American papers, who have neglected to create a news agency of their own. Now they have to suffer for it. As for us, in Germany, we have more profitable work in hand than the thankless job of fighting against the stupidity and malignity over there.

The German-Americans certainly do their best to defend Germany against the accusations of the Associated Press. But they are not pleased with the attitude of the German papers either, as the following summary of an article in the *Nation*, Berlin, by Carl Schurz, will show:

Those who know America also know that the American people, altho not unwarlike, do not hanker after conquest. The only war of conquest was that against Mexico, and that was begun in the interest of the slaveholders. The people have always been very much against expansion, as their former refusal to obtain St. Thomas, San Domingo, and Hawaii shows. If Congress had said this war is for annexation, the people would have objected. True, the jingoes are very loud just now, but that does not prove they will have things all their own way. Curiously enough their strongest inspiration comes from the German occupation of Kiaochow. Yet no American paper has said that the Germans are a nation of robbers and hypocrites. The German-Americans are proud of their new country and object to disparaging remarks against it. It can not be to the interest of Germany to work into the hands of those who seek to create ill-feeling between the two countries.

Neither the German Government nor the German press oppose American expansion, but many German papers deny that Germany must, of a necessity, abandon her own interests wherever the Americans choose to appear. As in the past, however, the

extent of German ambition remains insignificant compared with the territory annexed by other nations. Coaling-stations seem to be the chief desire at present. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"One of the most important places is Delagoa Bay. It is the only important port between the Mediterranean Sea and the far East that is not already in British hands. It is of vital importance to all other powers to prevent this place from falling into the hands of the British. Further, it would be advisable for Germany to obtain a station in the Sunda archipelago. Holland has hundreds of islands there that are of little value otherwise; perhaps it would not be so very difficult to get a place from her, especially as such a station would be advantageous to other nations as well. Spain may perhaps be induced to part with the Sulu archipelago."

The German interests in the Philippines are usually very much underrated. The Associated Press and its British sources place the number of Europeans under German protection at fifty. The German consul reports them to number 2,700 in Manila. Yet even conservative German papers advise their contemporaries to make allowance for the present state of excitement in the United States. *The Post*, Berlin, says:

"Our enthusiasts serve the country badly if they arouse needlessly the suspicion of foreign nations. They mean well, no doubt, but, after all, our foreign policy is in well-trying hands. Germany will not have to play the part of a Cinderella. The authorities can afford to smile at the people who sit in their office and amuse themselves by marking colonies, protectorates, and coaling-stations on the map for Germany."

So far the Germans do not seem to think that the United States will interfere with their colonial interests. Whatever dissatisfaction exists is caused chiefly by the tariff policy of the United States. Germany is extending her trade continually. According to the British *Consular Journal*, her exports for the first quarter of 1898 was increased \$18,322,500, despite the falling-off in sugar, while British exports decreased \$9,000,000. To protect this trade *The Post* demands another increase in the navy, and many papers point out that it would be much greater if German merchants were not forced gradually to withdraw from business with the United States on account of our high protective duties.

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that the German tariff is much lower than the French, that Germany buys much more of us than she sells to us, that her sugar industry has suffered considerably, and that for these reasons the Germans have no cause to regard the United States as a country specially friendly to them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SOUTH AMERICAN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE call for union among the Latins of South America against the Anglo-Saxon alliance does not pass entirely without protest. The *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, a very progressive anti-clerical paper, whose editor enjoys the distinction of having been excommunicated as an unbeliever, in a lengthy article declares that the Latins are safe. He supposes that Cuba will be made an independent republic. We summarize as follows:

The defenders of Spain would convince us that the Spanish-American war is not between the two nations only, but that in reality the fate of the Latin race is to be decided in a struggle with the Saxon. We are told the United States seeks to make this conquest a pretext for an Anglo-Saxon alliance which is to dominate in the Pacific in the first place, lead to the partitioning of China between the two English-speaking powers, and ultimately to result in subjecting the whole of this little globe of ours to the sweet will of the Anglo-Saxon. Here, then, we have the deep-laid scheme hatched by Salisbury and Sherman! Now, is it right for writers possessed of any talent to place such stuff

before the public? Is it sensible? But the public swallow the pill most greedily.

Will anybody please tell us how the present war, undertaken solely for the *independence* of Cuba, interferes with rights of the Latin *race*? Why is Cuba not to be independent? Historically and ethnographically she belongs to Latin America. Is she to be deprived of the independence enjoyed by the rest of South America just because her people are more progressive than the inhabitants of Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, or Bolivia? If the cabinets of South America are jealous of the great northern republic, they should have done something for the freedom of Cuba themselves. Instead they have looked on in indifference. We are told that the Yankees are selfish. Yet there is no South American government that does not pursue a selfish policy or fails to work for its own aggrandizement. But these very Yankees, whose only aim is said to be the chase of the almighty dollar, have now gone to war with the sole purpose, openly declared, of giving independence to Cuba. There is nothing in this to hurt the interests of the Latins as a race.—*Condensed and translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SEA-FIGHT AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ADMIRAL CERVERA has been praised by some for his daring attempt to break through the American fleet. Others have censured him severely for giving his ships over to certain destruction. It is now known that he was simply obedient to orders. As in the charge of the Light Brigade, some one had blundered, and, tho his tactics may be criticized, he will always be remembered as a thoroughbred sailor by the foemen who so ably foiled his plans, as well as by his friends. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"There is in the obedient courage of Cervera and his men much similarity with the tragic end of Napoleon III. and his army. In both cases the order to advance to certain destruction came from the capital of the country, in both cases a dynasty was in danger. But the sacrifice of Napoleon III. is not to be compared with that of Cervera, nor is the figure of the debilitated sovereign worth even the shadow of the simple-hearted greybeard who commanded the Spaniards. We are glad to notice that the *dramatis personæ* in the Santiago tragedy were as pleasing on the side of the victors as in the *débâcle* of Sedan. Cervera was treated with as much respect as he deserved and as he had shown Hobson."

The Nieuws van den Dag says:

"The task set the Spanish admiral was little to his liking, and as little did he like to go to the Antilles in the first place. He pointed out that his fleet was neither numerous enough, nor his ships heavy enough, nor his artillery sufficient to cope with the American forces which awaited him. But the admiralty positively ordered his departure. Two of the highest officers, however, signed a protest, which will in due time be made public. The squadron had little ammunition for its heavy guns."

One of the first results of this epoch-making victory is that all nations of the world will race for coaling-stations. It is remembered that Admiral Cervera might have escaped from Santiago, or at least could have fought a more equal battle, if he had been able to coal before the combined American forces watched his lair. *The Matin*, Paris, has interviewed M. Lockroy, the French naval minister on the subject, who expressed himself to the following effect:

We will direct our attention to three things chiefly. We will endeavor to create coaling-stations wherever our ships cruise and fortify them strongly, so that the vessels not only find the fuel so necessary in these days, but also harbors of refuge against superior forces. We must also improve the defenses of our coast and add to the ships intended for that purpose. We have more torpedo-boats and better torpedo-boats than any other nation, but we must build more destroyers. Last, but not least, we need a larger number of armored cruisers, in order to hold our own against any navy.

The Speaker, London, says:

"Admiral Sampson had better ships, better guns, and, above

all, better seamen under his command than those under orders of Admiral Cervera. In an engagement, which was none the less brilliant because on his own side it was almost bloodless, he once more vindicated the irresistible might of sea power when properly directed, and suddenly changed the whole situation at Santiago. The greatest credit is due to the American navy for the manner in which this operation was carried out. Like the exploit of Admiral Dewey, this sea-fight off Santiago has proved that the British sailor has in his American kinsman a worthy ally and rival. So far as her fleet is concerned, America has no need to fear comparison with any other country in the world."

The St. James's Gazette thinks Admiral Cervera's destruction was a foregone conclusion, and says he showed himself as incapable as his Government. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says that "to die like a Spaniard" will be a proverb with the brave, but fails to recognize the fact that some Spanish shells went close enough to try the nerves of the American gunners, however little damage may have been done. Greater justice is done the Americans by *The Daily News*, London, which says:

"The one thing the Spaniards can do is to fight and to die. The Americans can do that also. . . . But to their equal courage the Americans add in this unequal combat with Spain not only vastly superior material resources, but the devising mind and the skilled organization without which bravery is nothing but a means of providing stuff for the shambles."

The Manchester *Guardian* thinks the United States can now well afford to build the enemy a golden bridge. The paper says:

"It is surely not asking too much from a generous nation like the United States that she should herself offer peace on terms as little humiliating as possible, so making the way smooth for the Spanish Government, if it shows any disposition to listen to reason. Admiral Sampson offered the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as a Fourth of July gift to the American nation. Has not America a gift that she can offer to Spain? Her own pride is amply satisfied; can not she spare some pride to Spain?"

The Montreal *Witness* says:

"When Spanish valor and patriotism have been appreciated, however, at their true value, there is very little left to say in admiration of their side of the contest. There is some praise from the American reporters of the way they maneuvered their vessels, but even in this matter their work was ineffective, for, tho their vessels were much faster than the American vessels, not one of them escaped. It can hardly be said that they fought their vessels at all. They failed both in the use of torpedo vessels and men-of-war for fighting purposes; they had apparently no skill whatever as gunners, and had no notion whatever of coming to close quarters, and thus eliminating the factor of good marksmanship in which their opponents had the advantage, or of ramming, with the hope of doing as much harm as possible to the enemy when all hope of escape by flight was gone."

This paper also claims an indirect share for Canada in the victory, as Canadian nickel has been used in the manufacture of the nickel-steel armor which so effectually protects the American ships. *The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"Spain still has hope, doubtless, that some of the strong powers which will be concerned in the peace-making forces will find it to their interest to insist upon Spain's title to the island being considered as against the inconvenient claims of other powers, while the presence in Asiatic waters of the Spanish war-ships, which no one any longer fears, will perhaps add decency to the ceremony of division, and vindicate a little further the honor and dignity of Spain. Honor and dignity are about all that Spain can claim; if she allows a useless loss of life after the events of the last couple of days, there will be doubt whether she can lay claim to so much."

The Globe, Toronto, thinks it is evident that the Spaniards, lacking the necessary training with their guns, were beaten from the start, and adds:

"This question of personnel is very old and crops up perennially. At St. Vincent, Jervis and Nelson with fifteen moderate-sized British ships dashed into a mob of twenty-seven big Spanish

ships and dragged out four of them. At Trafalgar one large Spanish line-of-battle ship was absolutely wrecked by a single broadside from the well-trained crew of one of Nelson's ships. Utterly demoralized, the Spaniards probably blazed away blindly as a relief to their feelings, and to the rejoicing Americans it must have been a species of superior target practise."

A few of our Canadian contemporaries think the American people should exercise a little more moderation in the celebration of their victories. *The Catholic Register*, Toronto, says:

"What a 'present' for the 'pure democracy' celebrating the anniversary of its liberty. In grim truth, it smacks of the savage joy of the Indian bringing a scalp-lock into camp, and bidding his fellow cannibals prepare for a feast upon the carcass of their foe. . . . Inhuman and unnecessary as all this war has been from the first, the most shocking thing of all is the unvarying ferocity with which the Americans speak of their foes. It is only the other day that they were counting upon 'potting' the Spaniards as easily as Cuban partridges; indeed, from the commanding officers down to the rank and file of the army only one idea of the Spanish people seems to obtain, that 'they are dogs with a taint on their soul.' It never breaks through their implacable hate that for every Spanish soldier who is 'potted like a partridge' a wife or a mother will suffer heart-break as crushing as if the victim were an American. Nor can it be otherwise when we remember that the American state is at war for greed and conquest, while the people, with the cry of 'Remember the *Maine*' on their lips, are thirsting for revenge more than victory."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

DESPITE the fact that the Spaniards seemed to do a little better on shore than they did afloat, it is recognized abroad that the war is going very much against them; the fall of Santiago was looked upon as inevitable a couple of weeks ago, and the loss of the ancient capital of Cuba is regarded as conclusive proof that Spain can not defend the island successfully. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"When Santiago has been captured, the Americans will have a first-class basis of operation with a fine harbor. They can then use part of their fleet against Porto Rico, and even attack the Spanish coast. Besides, the news from the Pacific Ocean is anything but encouraging for Spain. The Marianes, the Ladrones, and another group are in the possession of the Americans. How Manila can hold out against the insurgents and the Americans both is not easy to see. The time clearly has come for the friends of Spain to show her that further fighting is useless."

The Globe, Toronto, says:

"To sum up, then: to the Spaniards the surrender means a definite loss of land and men, and a need for a paralysis of a further portion of their army through the increased difficulty with which the remainder of eastern Cuba will be held. To the Cuban insurgents it means a secure base of supplies and the means of inflicting huge annoyance upon the Spaniard. To the Americans it means opportunity to stamp out the yellow fever, and the acquisition of a base of operations from which Porto Rico may be assailed. And to Spain herself it is a proof of a nature which her people will appreciate that her day as a colonizing power has gone."

No one advises the Spaniards to continue the contest. In France some papers ask the Government to offer its services as mediator, and the *Lanterne*, Paris, hopes that Russia will assist France. The *Journal des Débats* thinks peace is not far off, but fears the Americans may spoil all by undue haste. The paper says:

"The world is unanimous on this point: The time has arrived for Spain to make peace. . . . On the other hand the struggle will, if continued, cost the life of many an American volunteer. What has passed before Santiago should cause the Americans to think. . . . It seems that they are resolved to make the mistake of sending a squadron to bombard Spanish ports. One knows what is generally the result of such manifestations. It exasperates the attacked people into continued resistance. You can not reduce

a country by sending a few projectiles on its shore, and the first shells exploding at Cadiz or another port will cause the Spaniards to prolong the struggle indefinitely. It is, therefore, very much to be desired that an end is made before this foolish act is committed."

The Independance Belge, Brussels, advises the powers to exercise some pressure on Madrid for the sake of humanity. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"That Spain could beat the United States is an idea bordering on the insane. Hence a Spanish victory would only unnecessarily lengthen the struggle, whilst every American success brings the welcome end nearer. Spain should, therefore, give up the unequal struggle and open peace negotiations, either in Washington direct or through the powers. As yet, we know Spanish pride is opposed to this idea, and Sagasta answers, 'Never!' when he is asked when he will accept proposals for peace. But there is no such thing as 'never' in statesmanship."

The London *Times* thinks the army and navy, the Government and the people of Spain have done what they could, and need not be ashamed to come to terms. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The gentlemen in Madrid, trembling for their own positions, may prefer an indefinite resistance in Cuba to a revolution at home; but to call the purposeless and hopeless struggle against the United States a war is an abuse of language. . . .

"At the same time, it may be admitted, in justice to the Spaniards, that the utter unpreparedness of the American authorities for the kind of work before them in Cuba is calculated to encourage resistance. So far as courage and dash go, the officers and men of the invading army are above praise; in all else they are deplorably lacking. . . .

"All this can have no effect on the ultimate issue of the war; but it serves to buoy up the hopes of the politicians in Madrid, and affords them a basis of fact on which to construct lying bulletins to deceive the populace. But even in Spain people can not much longer be kept in the dark, and every day that the hopeless struggle is prolonged will in the end render more speedy and certain the retribution that will follow. The fall of the Sagasta ministry is a small matter; but if peace be much longer postponed the ministry may bring the dynasty down along with it. The revolutionary parties and the Carlists are both at work, and the only hope of a loyal statesman, if there is one left, would be to conclude peace at once and on any terms, so as to direct his undivided attention to the internal condition of the country."

Those who appear competent to judge are inclined to think that the Spanish people are tired of the struggle. The correspondent of the *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, says the great mass of the people never entered into it. That many among the classes as well as the masses are ready to listen to peace proposals is shown by an article in the *Diario de Barcelona*, from which we take the following:

"Being inferior in strength, we could not do more than repel the aggressor and defend our national honor, even tho we knew that everything was against us. Honor being satisfied, nothing compels us to continue the unequal struggle, for as we fight for honor only we are not obliged to continue until death. The combat should be ended by those who direct it when it becomes clear that one of the combatants can not possibly continue it."

On the other hand, the terms said to be suggested in Washington are regarded as unacceptable in Madrid. Thus the *Liberal* says:

"Things can not go worse than they have gone so far. If the United States even now demands the evacuation of all our colonies, they can not raise their demands later on, for the colonies are all Spain has to give. It would, therefore, seem better to continue the war. Something may turn up in our favor."

Some of our foreign contemporaries, altho they advise Spain to come to terms, point out that she is not yet helpless. The *Winnipeg Tribune* thinks the United States could well afford to offer acceptable terms rather than risk having to fight the Spaniards in Cuba to the last. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, fears the Spanish

troops in Cuba could hold out for months, much to the detriment of Spain and the United States, too.

Some of our foreign exchanges, in their anxiety to do justice to the Spaniards, forget that our own troops are not unworthy of admiration even by the friends of Spain or by an altogether unimpassioned observer. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, goes so far in this species of injustice as to remark that "if there is nothing to create sympathy with Spain, neither is there any heroism on the part of the Americans. . . . It is the battle of the giant against the dwarf"; and Goldwin Smith writes in the *Toronto Weekly Sun* that "the immense superiority of the Americans in artillery and projectiles enables them to slaughter the Spaniards at their leisure, with little danger to themselves." But most papers acknowledge that our sailors and our troops behaved with a spirit of which the men of any country have reason to be proud. The *Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"Now what strikes us so much in the present war is the courage which has been displayed on both sides. Nothing could well be more disastrous to Spain than the battle of Manila; nothing could well be more honorable to the Spaniards who died for their country bravely and uncomplainingly. The sinking of the *Merrimac* was a brilliant feat, and we do not forget that four thousand of Lieutenant Hobson's countrymen volunteered to accompany him in his enterprise that seemed almost certain death to those taking part in it. And now, in the battle of Santiago, the courage shown by both Americans and Spaniards is of the very highest order; and we agree with *The Times* that 'it is hard to say whether the splendid dash and bravery of the American advance across difficult ground and in the teeth of a galling fire or the stubborn tenacity of the Spanish defense is the more admirable.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CARRANZA-DU BOSC INCIDENT.

AMERICAN detectives, having possessed themselves of the correspondence of Lieutenant Carranza and Secretary Du Bosc of the late Spanish Legation at Washington, informed the Canadian Government that these gentlemen carried on a secret service in the interest of their country. Carranza did not deny it, Du Bosc most emphatically did. Premier Laurier expelled them both, and most of our Canadian contemporaries think he went a little too far in his anxiety to please the United States Government, as he discriminated against the Spaniards. The *Montreal Witness* thinks that Carranza, being a naval officer and ill-fitted for espionage, is probably glad to be compelled to drop this kind of work. Du Bosc hopes to return after the war to make the Canadian premier justify his charges. The *Witness* does not think Sir Wilfred Laurier overstepped his authority. It says:

"It is interesting to note that the treatment which has been meted out to the Spanish gentlemen on proof of their offense against the law of asylum has been called for by Spain herself against Lieutenant Colwell, the naval attaché in London of the United States embassy. The charge upon which Spain bases her application is that Lieutenant Colwell is conducting a secret news service. This shows what Spain thinks Britain should do under such circumstances as have come about with regard to Messrs. Carranza and Du Bosc. It remains for Spain to find a letter written by Lieutenant Colwell, admitting that he is in London the head of a spy system."

The *Montreal Gazette* thinks the premier's attitude was lacking in dignity and self-respect. The *Toronto World* says:

"If the question is ever officially investigated, and it is not unlikely that it may be, Premier Laurier will have difficulty in establishing the charges on account of which Señor du Bosc was directed to leave the country. . . .

"As a matter of fact, there is no proof whatever to establish such a charge. In deciding against the Spanish official without submitting the case to impartial investigation, he has committed a constitutional blunder. The Canadian premier has undoubtedly violated British law and justice, and he may rest assured that he has not heard the last of the affair."

It seems that the premier was ready to transport the Spaniards out of the country like outlaws, if they refused to go, and this is looked upon as a violation of British precedent by many people.

However, Du Bosc did not let matters get so far. The *Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"When the Canadian premier asked Du Bosc, late of the Spanish legation at Washington, to depart from Canada, he must have acted on the belief that he had good grounds for doing so. To this request Du Bosc replied that he had done nothing which would justify a request that he leave the country, but as he intended to leave, independent of the notice he had received, any difficulty which might have arisen out of opposition was avoided."

CUBA'S FUTURE.

WITH the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron all chances of victory have vanished for Spain, and the question is being discussed, What will become of Cuba? The *Panama Star and Herald* expresses itself to the following effect:

There are those who believe that the United States has entered into war in the interest of humanity pure and simple, and that after Spanish rule has ceased in Cuba, and a suitable form of government has been established and recognized by the nations of the world, the United States will withdraw her forces and give the Cubans the long-cherished privilege of governing themselves. Again, there are those who believe that Cuba will be annexed, and that the entire West Indies as well as Canada will become the property of the republic unless a joint combination is formed against her. But, since it is a fact that the United States has interfered in Cuba *only* to put a stop, once for all, to Spanish misrule, and not for the sake of gain, it is a fallacy to charge the Americans with covetousness. To the credit of the European powers it must be admitted that no such state exists in other parts of the West Indies as that which existed in Cuba.

A writer in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* points out that the United States can not really leave the island to itself, as the insurrection was at least in part of American making. The Pearl of the Antilles will be the scene of an endless race war between whites and blacks unless a strong hand governs it, and the Americans must undertake to keep order, tho this will be a hard and costly task. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, realizes that the insurgents are not angelic. It says:

"It seems that the friendship between the Americans and the Cubans has rather cooled off. The Cubans are very angry because the Americans would not permit them to rob and ill-treat Cervera's sailors when they escaped unarmed from the wreck of their ships. More serious misunderstandings exist, too. The Cubans were ordered to do hospital duty, assist the administration, and work in the trenches, just like the Americans. This they refused to do, saying that they were soldiers, not laborers. In accordance with orders from Washington the insurgents have now been placed in a separate camp, and their rations have been cut down, according to the maxim that he who will not work shall not eat. But the Cubans will hardly like it that they are placed in a corner without their accustomed piece of bread and butter. Bad boys, bad boys!"

Justice, the central organ of the English Socialists, thinks it is becoming daily more apparent that pity for the suffering of the *pacifcos* had nothing to do with the war. It says:

"As a matter of fact, however, the reconcentrados have suffered terribly through the intervention of their Yankee friends, and no attempt whatever has been made to relieve their hardships. Indeed, in the patriotic enthusiasm of the war, the Cubans themselves appear to be almost entirely forgotten, or, if they are thought of at all, it is only to be contemned and ridiculed as quite unfit for self-government. Now we are told, with reference to the attack on Santiago, that 'the Cubans are of little assistance, General Garcia's refusal to intercept General Pando being a typical instance. The Cubans apparently keep in the background until prisoners are captured, when they follow them with epithets, or attempt to kill the helpless captives. Public sympathy for the Cubans is diminishing as their true character is becoming known.' All this, of course, is being said in order to reconcile people to the American annexation of the island of Cuba when the war is over."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"No sensible person ever was fooled by this humanity talk, altho England, as may be expected of her, took the part of the strong against the weak. The plain, unmistakable fact is that the United States coveted Cuba, and tried to get the island by dishonest means. As Spain was only weakened by this, but not forced to relinquish her hold, the Americans have, at the eleventh hour, thrown off the mask and resorted openly to a war of conquest. But it costs them dearer than they expected."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMS AND THE MAN IN ASIATIC WARFARE.

IN view of our possible occupation of the Philippines, and an American experiment of military operations on Asiatic ground, Major Younghusband's spirited contribution to the Wolseley series of books relating to the science and art of war appeals to the interest of military readers with timely and forcible suggestions. Lord Wolseley, writing from Gibraltar, says: "I hope the officers of her majesty's army may never degenerate into bookworms. I am glad to say that this generation is as fond of danger and venture and all manly sports as its forefathers were. At the same time, all now recognize that the officer who has not studied war as an applied science and who is ignorant of modern military history is of little use beyond the rank of captain." And Major Younghusband, in a brief and modest preface, dwells upon the appropriateness and the utility of the lessons that are to be drawn from the warfare of our own times—especially since the invention of the breechloader and the extensive introduction of railways have so materially changed the conditions under which Indian campaigns are undertaken and carried on; and it is in this spirit and with these lessons before him that he writes of "Frontier Warfare in India," of mountain, forest, and defensive works, of convoys and transport and commissariat, of the medical, the signaling, and the telegraphic services, of engineers and pioneers, of mountain artillery and cavalry and mounted infantry, and especially of the native troops.

"The land frontiers of India extend in one great sweep from the Mekong River and the territories of the King of Siam in the far East, along the vast extent of mountain ranges known generally under the title of the Himalayas, to the spurs of the Hindu-Kush, the inhospitable Afghan hills and the deserts of Baluchistan. On every tribe and clan, on every pass and trade-route along this immense extent of frontier the Indian army has to keep its steadfast watch and ward. Scarce a mile but holds an open or a secret foe; scarce a year passes without the necessity of armed intervention in one quarter or another. For against the solid wall of British rule the sea of outer barbarism beats ever restlessly."

There are tribes to be encountered whose characteristics and modes of warfare are utterly different; there are regions to be passed in which the physical features vary formidably, where the rocky heights of one part are replaced by the impenetrable forests or the swampy jungles of another—the forests of Burma and the Shan states, the jungled hills of Sikkim and Bhootan, the rocky fastnesses of Chitral and Afghanistan, the arid deserts of Baluchistan—and against each and all of these, hostile tribes and natural barriers, is the Indian army hurled from time to time.

In Asiatic warfare it has become an axiom, sanctified by time and justified by many victories, that a British force, however small, should always attack; the bold initiative has been almost invariably rewarded with success. The Asiatic enemy invites attack. With the exception of the Waziris, and occasionally the Afghans, the Asiatics, however superior their numbers, prefer the defensive in a prepared position, and this altho they and their fathers have been fighting the Anglo-Saxon, off and on, for two centuries.

For it is to be remembered that, to such an enemy, "communications," in their proper sense, are not what they are to the British warrior, scientifically trained.

His army has no regular base, no commissariat, no transport. Each warrior carries his food, his kit, such as it is, and his ammunition on his person, and when he is defeated he makes the best of his way to his own home and sets to work tilling his field; but he excels in harassing the enemy's communications.

On the frontiers of India, mere goat tracks, hardly passable for pack transport, take the place of roads. Rivers and mountain torrents are unbridged, or at best spanned by frail foot-bridges.

The countries which are the scene of operations are generally so wild, so miserably poor, as to afford neither food nor shelter for the troops nor forage for the animals; and, lastly, all operations in a tropical country, where arid wastes and stony mountains replace the cultivated and irrigated hills and valleys of Europe, are severely hampered by lack of water.

And as to the paramount consideration of hygiene:

"Soldiers, British and native, have often to campaign in regions where the climate is to the one or the other, and sometimes to both, so different from the conditions under which they are used to live as to come under the designation of 'deadly.' So long as active operations are in order and the excitement of battle is upon them, the troops keep in fine health. But months, perhaps years, of harassing work by night and day, the escorting of convoys, even the mere idleness of living in a fixed camp, bring sickness and death. . . . In Burma, with its damp, malarious heat, the troops were, in some regions, invalidated by hundreds, and whole regiments had to be drafted elsewhere."

Marshal Saxe gave to the world the pithy phrase, "The secret of victory lies in the legs." Tho not so neat, it would be even truer, especially in Asiatic warfare, says Major Younghusband, to say, "The secret of victory lies in the stomach." There is nothing heroic about the commissariat, there is nothing glorious about the transport, but brilliant victories and desperate defeats not uncommonly owe their origin to these vitally important parts of campaign organization. Any hitch in the smooth working of plans, any unforeseen difficulties or partial failures, at once place the troops at a disadvantage of which a brave and ubiquitous foe is not slow to avail himself. For a force on the Indian frontier, destined to penetrate into the grim mountains that frown along its whole length, from the Bay of Bengal to the wastes of Baluchistan, the whole of the supplies for the men and the camp-followers, as well as nearly all the grain and much of the hay for the animals, has to be carried up to the most advanced lines from the base in India—and carried not along macadamized roads in handy carts, but by mountain paths where pack transport is impossible.

The emergencies that may be expected to arise out of the ignorance and the temper of the natives is well illustrated in the case of the Burmans in the later campaigns—

"An easy-going, pleasure-loving people, who were glad enough to take their lord's assurance that the English were a poor race, chiefly composed of peddlers, who could easily be defeated by magic spells alone. Mandalay [the Paris of Burma, the heart and soul of the nation] was captured with ease and despatch by Sir Harry Prendergast, the king deported, and the country annexed. It was then that the troops began to gain their experience of forest warfare. The trouble was not that the placid Burman had the least objection to a change of masters; but the temporary suspension of civil administration, which came between the deportation of the king and the assumption of power by the British, let loose on the land numerous bands of bandits and criminals, who, under the cloak of patriotism, attempted to profit by the temporary disorder."

This soldier-author does not make the mistake of despising his untrained enemy. "Fighting," he says, "against superior weapons, superior discipline, vastly superior organization, the stand they make is worthy of all admiration, and the methods they employ often afford lessons useful even to the most highly trained troops." The border tribesman of India in a defensive campaign fights no battles if they can possibly be avoided, but remains an ever-present, ever-formidable, ever-active belligerent, ready to seize and ready to profit by such military blunders as his opponent may chance to make.

Major Younghusband cites the defense of Thobal by Lieutenant Grant and the action near Nilt Fort to illustrate the dominant principle that "counter-attack" is the salt of life to all successful defenses, and that great results are reached, not so positively by tactical skill as by the personal leading and inspiration of officers

in exploits of extreme hardihood, intrepidity, unflinching self-confidence.

Speaking of the employment and efficiency of cavalry, he says the Indian trooper has special attributes which fit him in a marked degree for reconnoitering, outpost duty, foraging, raiding, and rapid business of every kind. He is, in fact, the beau-ideal of a light cavalryman; but he is not a heavy dragoon, and it is doubtful if he will ever make one.

"In Europe there has been a tendency, during the last quarter of this century, to decry the value of cavalry. The immense improvement in firearms and artillery has led many writers to declare that the days of cavalry are passed, that it is merely an effete remnant of the days of chivalry, which the first great war will wipe from the face of the earth. But in Asia the comparative supremacy of the arms is different. The only cavalry that exists in Asia worthy of the name are our own and the Cossacks of the Russian service, and both of these have established a reputation so commanding in Asiatic warfare that the cavalry morale is probably higher there than in any other part of the world. . . . The only formidable body of cavalry in Asia, besides our own, is the Russian, and at no possible point of contact beyond our borders could the country support one, much less both, of two such opposing forces of horsemen."

In Burma, the deadly nature of the climate, so far as horses were concerned, made it impossible to keep any considerable number of cavalry regiments in the country, and those that perforce remained lost nearly all their horses. On the other hand, the ample supply of local ponies, standing only about twelve hands high, but inured to the climate, at once suggested the advisability of replacing cavalry by mounted infantry. Colonel Symons, in raising such a corps, impressed upon officers and men the fundamental principle of all mounted infantry—to provide a means of transporting footmen with greater rapidity and the least fatigue, as well as to enable the force to act effectively against an enemy capable of dispersing and retreating faster than foot-soldiers could follow. The mounted infantry fulfilled its mission. A party of fifty men, under Colonel Symons, were fourteen hours in the saddle and covered forty miles; seventy rifles of the same company were fifteen hours in the saddle and covered thirty-two miles of road, besides accomplishing much work in the jungle; Captain Golightly rode with a part of the Sixtieth Rifles over fifty miles, being seventeen hours in the saddle—and these were the performances of men who, a month or two before, had *never rode a horse*.

The characteristic conditions of much of the Asiatic fighting are graphically described:

"There is probably no form of warfare which tries more sternly the attributes of the individual soldier than fighting in forests, thick bush, or high grass jungle. The routes, as a rule, are mere single-file tracks which meander from village to village; the view is limited; while every tree and bush or clump of grass may hide an enemy armed with a rifle and ready to open fire at a range of perhaps twenty yards. Pitfalls, sharp spikes, entanglements, are in the way, and each man feels alone in a solitude bristling with perils. . . . But difficult and dangerous as the work is to the individual soldier, his officers have a far more trying and responsible task, requiring the highest forms of skill, determination, boldness."

Literature, commenting upon the lessons to be drawn from these pages of martial instruction and story, observes:

"Viewing these chapters as a whole, the impression derived is that the individual actions of *young officers* have played a more important part than generalship, and that high qualities of command in the lower ranks are the most essential attributes of success in frontier warfare. The proceedings of Lieutenant Grant at Thobal supply a striking example of what may be accomplished by personal leadership."

And in this connection it seems impossible to disregard the appropriate instance of the American Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson's illustrious achievement at Santiago de Cuba.

A GOOD WORD FOR NERO.

WHAT with "Quo Vadis" and what with Renan's "Antichrist," the popular feeling against the Emperor Nero, bitter enough before, has been intensified to an almost unparalleled degree. It may well be asked whether all this execration is really deserved. Mr. Henry Haynie, who expresses his views in *The Home Magazine* (Binghamton, N. Y.), thinks Nero a much-maligned man. He admits, to be sure, that the emperor was probably no saint; but contends that most of the heinous crimes charged against him can not be sustained by creditable proof. Nero is accused by the historians of four capital crimes:

"Sifted of all verbal technicalities, and confined within reasonable limits, the indictment would read something like this: The accused is guilty of four capital crimes, and the specifications are: (1) He poisoned Britannicus; (2) he murdered his own mother; (3) he burnt Rome; and (4) he killed his wife. Now for the evidence, and let us try to sift it as thoughtfully and with the same fairness that we would like for our own case were we in the prisoners' dock."

Mr. Haynie finds much cause for merriment in the minute details of Nero's secret plotting, which the historians seem to know all about. In fact, upon examining these details, it at once becomes apparent that they are a mass of rumors, conflicting with common sense and with the modern conclusions of science. As for the three alleged murders, that of Britannicus may be taken as a fair example. Here are Mr. Haynie's conclusions on the case:

"It is an accepted fact that Britannicus died suddenly, but that he was poisoned by Nero is merely an inference, and no man should be found guilty on suspicion unsupported by good evidence. It is unnecessary to support this claim with argument from the legal point of view. The fiction created from gossip, which no jury would believe and would not be tolerated for a moment in a private family when the character of a friend was involved, is received without hesitation when palmed off as history, and so Nero becomes a monster."

But even if acquitted of the three murders, Nero would doubtless be sternly held by Mr. Sienkiewicz and his readers for arson. Mr. Haynie comes to his royal client's rescue by proving an *alibi*:

"It is charged that Nero set fire to Rome, that he might see it burn, like another Troy, and that, in mad exultation at the success of his awful wantonness, he fiddled over the burning ruins. But Nero was at Antium when the fire broke out, and Antium was on the Mediterranean Sea, thirty-two miles from Rome, nor did he return to the city till the conflagration came near his own palace, which was several days after the flames had started."

As to the further charge that Nero's servants went about the city starting the fire afresh:

"While Chicago was still burning it was asserted that thieves and other scoundrels were running through the streets setting more houses on fire, this in the hope of plunder, and this statement was sent broadcast throughout the world as fact, whereas it was nothing more or less than fiction. It is easy for suspicion, that is to say, the imagination of the existence of something without proof, to go too far, and the evidence does not sustain the charge against Nero."

We must conclude, then, if we have accepted Mr. Haynie's arguments, that even Nero was not so black as he is painted:

"That he was an exemplary son, a loving husband, a wise statesman, or a respectable Cæsar, no one believes; indeed we are all agreed that he was, perhaps, as vain, dissolute, and contemptible as some of the kings and emperors of more modern times, miserable rulers of many vices and a few good qualities; but the actual evidence does not prove him to have been a monster, the 'common enemy and the fury of mankind,' as Pliny calls him, or, even as through all these ages he has been exhibited by other writers as 'a pattern of the most execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonness.'"

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Evidences continue to be manifested that a state of war does not necessarily disturb business. Again, altho we are now in the midst of the stagnant summer season, the trade actually in progress is larger than for several years at this time, and the fall outlook is still reported as excellent. The recent phenomenal movement in grain has, however, now been followed by the inevitable reaction which causes relative loss. The granger and Pacific railroads show a loss in earnings, altho present receipts are still larger than for the same period last year. Clearing-house payments for the week show an increase over last year of 4.5 per cent. 10.9 per cent. over 1892. Manufactures show a steady advance. A better demand for wool is reported. The iron and steel market is firm and unusually good.

Wool and Woolens.—"There is an increased demand for woolen goods, altho in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, tho the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,233,200 pounds of wool were sold last week, and in three weeks only 12,879,900 at the three chief markets, of which 8,629,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year and 23,347,550 in the same weeks of 1892, 18,509,000 being domestic."—*Dun's Review*, July 23.

Trade in the West and South.—"Detailed telegraphic advices from the West and Northwest show that, notwithstanding a further quieting down of demand, superinduced mainly by hot weather, more business is doing than usual at this period. This is illustrated by the continued receipt of orders for fall delivery at such points as Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and the leading markets in the spring wheat sections of the Northwest. Kansas City reports packing-houses busy on government contracts. Buyers are more numerous at St. Louis, and wool has improved on Eastern demand. Iron

and steel mills are reported especially busy. Omaha reports shipments on fall orders the heaviest for years. Harvesting has begun in the southern part of the spring wheat belt. Lumber and flour are more active at Minneapolis, while hot weather has checked business slightly at Milwaukee. The fall trade outlook, as a whole, is still reported as excellent. Harvesting is active in Oregon and Washington, as is also fruit-packing and shipping. Heavy arrivals of gold at Pacific coast points are expected to give an impetus to the outfitting trade. A fair trade is doing at the South, and New Orleans and Memphis report good fall orders, with crop conditions still favorable."—*Bradstreet's*, July 23.

Iron, Copper, and Tin.—"The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution, since Bessemer pig is held by curtailment of production in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys at \$10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel-works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at price unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at \$15.75, and 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at \$14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy, and includes for the week 3,500 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,800 at Pittsburg in four others. While the plate-mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured. Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 11½ cents, and the output for the last half year has been 120,487 tons American, against 40,880 tons foreign, altho three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded half the American. Tin at 15.15 cents, lead at 3.92½ cents, are both a shade weaker."—*Dun's Review*, July 23.

The Cereal Market.—"Cereal exports continue of a satisfactory volume; wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,303,746 bushels, as against 2,910,827 bushels last week and compared with 1,978,828 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,073,789 bushels in 1896, 1,265,096 in 1895, and 3,388,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are still in excess of last week, aggregating 2,822,128 bushels, as against 2,822,248 bushels last week, 2,298,579 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,288,438 bushels in 1896, 770,004 bushels in 1895, and 256,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's*, July 23.

Boots and Shoes.—"Once before, in 1895, with an extraordinarily small movement prior to July, the shipments of boots and shoes were larger than this year, but in no other year have shipments in three weeks of July been as large. While very many orders are refused because highest prices are not paid, the shoe manufacturers are accepting enough to do more business than in any other year, while leather is stagnant and hides are weaker."—*Dun's Review*, July 23.

Canadian Trade.—"Hot weather seems to have helped rather than hindered trade at Toronto and imparted an air of activity to a market usually dull at this season. Canadian cotton and woolen mills are active. The Ontario wheat crop promises to be larger and better than last year, and that of Manitoba, tho hurt by rain and hail, will equal that of 1897. Considerable is hoped for in the wool and barley trades from the coming conference between the Canadian and American commissioners. Trade in wholesale lines at Montreal is good, and the outlook for fall business generally is encouraging. Fair activity is reported at Halifax, and trade as a whole is better than last year. Tho practically at a standstill now, the reports of heavy gold arrivals from the Klondike have made the outfitting trade very hopeful at Victoria. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 17, against 28 last week, 21 in this week a year ago, 31 in 1896, 25 in 1895, and 32 in 1894. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$24,551,000, 11.1 per cent. smaller than last week, but 5 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, July 23.



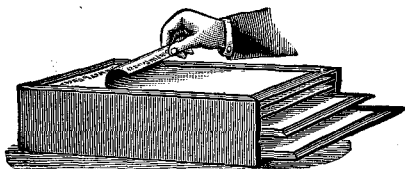
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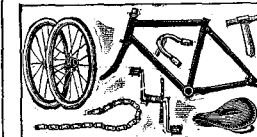
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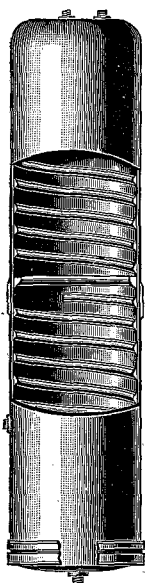
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PERSONALS.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN died the other day. His death, says the *New York Tribune*, removes from the list of the heroes of the Civil War, who are becoming fewer every day, one whose career as a boy, as a naval cadet, as a full-fledged officer in the Navy, as an associate of General Grant in boyhood days and in school days, in camp and in the White House, and as an inventor of things for war-ships and other ships, will make intensely interesting reading if ever it should be compiled and printed. Ammen and Grant were neighbors in Ohio; they both went as cadets—one in the Army and the other in the Navy—at about the same time; they always remained the most loyal friends up to the day of the death of General Grant, widely as they diverged in life employment. A friend of Admiral Ammen remarked on one occasion, as he was on the eve of starting from Hongkong for Washington, in 1869, to decide whether or not he would accept the Secretaryship of the Navy which President Grant had offered him: "If the accomplishments of Grant and Ammen could have been concentrated in one or the other the country would have had one of the smartest of men that the world has ever seen. Grant was strong in studies in which Ammen was dull, and Ammen had a memory for some things that Grant could not grapple with." To this Ammen jocosely remarked: "Well, that may be intended as a compliment to me, and it is possible that it was intended as a compliment to Grant. I'll have you explain it to me a little clearer some day."

ADMIRAL FERNANDO VILLAMIL of the Spanish navy, the torpedo-boat expert, whose death in the sea-fight off Santiago has been reported by Captain-General Blanco to Madrid, was no stranger to New York. He made a number of visits to this city, the last being in 1894, when he made a tour of the world with 500 cadets for the purpose of giving them instruction. He was a man of



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much tenacity of purpose, a martinet on board ship, but of pleasant personality when met in a social way. He was born in Asturias, where his wife and daughter are living.

Up to four years ago, says the *New York Sun*, when he was a commodore, he was almost unknown, as he had won his rank by hard work, and was but seldom seen around the court. In that year he was ordered to San Sebastian to act as guard for the youthful King and the Queen Regent. His appointment excited the envy of other Spanish naval officers who desired the opportunity of being near the royal family.

At that time, Villamil commanded the torpedo boat *Destructor*, a boat of his own designing. It was the laughing-stock of the navy on account of its small size and low freeboard. The Queen Regent, however, was greatly interested in this new fighting machine and paid frequent visits to it, causing much heartburning among the other officers. In the middle of summer she and the King decided to make a trip to Bilbao, and choose the *Destructor* as their vessel. This caused a great outcry, and the Minister of Marine begged the Queen Regent to send the King on another boat, so that in the event of an accident at least one of them would be saved.

"Commodore Villamil," asked the Queen Regent, "is there the slightest danger?"

"None, your Majesty," was the reply.

"Then we will both sail with you," replied the Queen Regent, much to the discomfort of the Minister of Marine. The trip was made in safety, and Villamil was shortly afterward raised to the rank of Admiral.

At one time, when Villamil was giving a dinner on board the *Destructor*, an incident occurred that illustrates how the vessel was regarded by the Spanish people. An artist, who was one of the guests, was asked to draw a picture of the vessel. He complied with the request, and when he exhibited his sketch it was seen that he had merely put a number of splotches of ink, representing driftwood floating in the sea. Beneath the sketch he had written the words, "Puzzle picture; find the *Destructor*."

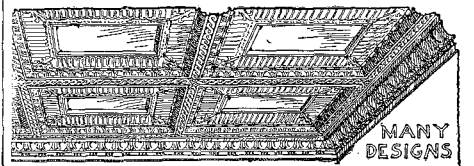
IN 1884, says the *Detroit Free Press*, just after Commodore Schley returned from rescuing the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a handsome medal for his achievement, and Benjamin W. Crowninshield, one of the Bay State's great orators, was sent to Washington to make the presentation speech. On the way to the capital Mr. Crowninshield fell in with an old and prominent resident of Boston, who took the privilege of asking the orator what his mission in Washington was. In reply the old gentleman was shown the medal and told what was to be done with it. "Strange coincidence," mused the venerable gentleman from the Hub. "Forty-four years ago, in 1840, I rode over the same line and met General Winfield Scott. I was as inquisitive then as now and asked him where he was going. He said that a son of his friend, Mr. Schley, had been named for him, and that he was going to Maryland to see the baby. Nearly half a century is past, and now I find you going to Washington to carry a medal to the man that General Scott visited when the man was an infant."

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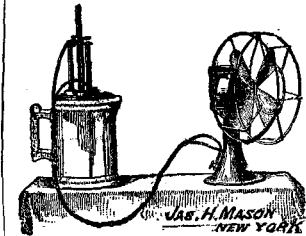
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Current Events.

Monday, July 18.

The President issues a proclamation defining the methods that will be pursued in the **government of the province of Santiago**. . . **Insurgents at Manila** propose reconciliation under a republican flag to Captain-General Augusti, which he declines. . . **The mines are exploded in Santiago harbor** and Commodore Schley enters on a tour of inspection. . . The President signs the **war tariff for Santiago**.

Messrs. **Zola and Perreux are sentenced** to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs each. . . **Riots are reported in Morocco** in the vicinity of Ceuta.

Tuesday, July 19.

General Toral hands to General Shafter the roster of his forces, which number 25,000 men. **A despatch from Admiral Dewey** is received reporting no change in the situation at Manila, except "quieter relations" with the German naval forces. . . **The Spanish battle-ship Pelayo** is reported off Tunis on fire and in tow of one of the other vessel of Camara's squadron. . . The five Spanish steamships taken as prizes by our fleet in Cuban waters are brought into New York harbor.

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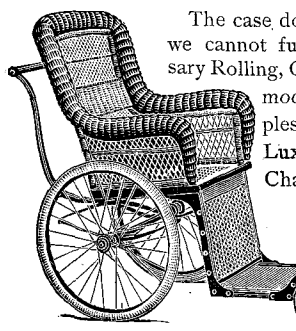
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The **Swiss Government protests** against ap-
parent discrimination in favor of France in trade
agreements, and demands equal privileges from
the United States. . . **The Italian fleet is still
at Cartagena** awaiting the settlement of the
Cerruti case by Colombia.

Wednesday, July 20.

The contract for **sending home the Spanish
prisoners** taken at Santiago is awarded to the
New York agent for the Spanish Transatlantic
Company. . . Captain-General Blanco cables to
Madrid that he did not authorize the surrender
of Santiago; as a result **General Toral will be
tried by court-martial**. . . The President
issues a proclamation **relieving Danish ves-
sels** from the imposition of the tonnage tax. . .
The **reunion of Confederate veterans** begins
at Atlanta. . . A Democratic state ticket is
nominated in **Vermont**.

Emile Zola, sentenced to a year's imprison-
ment for libel of the officers of the Esterhazy
court-martial, leaves Paris for Switzerland to
avoid arrest. . . **Admiral Thomas L. Massie**,
known as "the Father of the British navy," dies.

Thursday, July 21.

General Miles sails from Santiago with a
naval convoy for San Juan de Porto Rico. . .
Madrid advises says that **Sagasta has again
offered to resign**. . . It is announced that
the **second Manila expedition** arrived at its
destination July 16. . . General Leonard Wood,
formerly Colonel of the Rough Riders, has been
appointed **military governor of the city of
Santiago**. . . According to a despatch from
Santiago, the Cuban **General Garcia** has writ-
ten a letter to General Shafter, expressing dis-
appointment at his treatment by the Americans,
and announcing that he has resigned and will
withdraw his forces to the hills. . . General
John P. Gordon is reelected **commander-in-
chief of the Confederate Veterans Associa-
tion**.

The civic authorities of Havre decide to in-
vestigate the charges of brutality against the sailors
of **La Bourgogne**. . . Prince Adolphe, of
Schœmeberg-Lippe, brother-in-law of Emperor
William, is appointed to succeed Prince Albrecht
as a **regent of Brunswick**.

Friday, July 22.

According to a Madrid despatch to London,
Sagasta has announced that the Spanish Govern-
ment has already entered upon **preliminary peace
negotiations**. . . A despatch from Santiago says
that **Garcia's Cuban army has been defeated** by
a detachment of Spanish troops on the way to sur-
render to General Shafter. . . Admiral Sampson
reports that the Cuban port of **Nipe has been
taken** and the Spanish cruiser **Jorge Juan** de-
stroyed by our fleet. . . **Aguinaldo has declared
a dictatorship** and martial law over the Philip-
pines. . . Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, has
been appointed **commissioner to the Paris ex-
position** to succeed the late Moses P. Handy. . .
Vice-President Capote, of the Cuban republic,
gives out the statement expressing the agreement
of the Cuban Government with the policy adopted
by the United States in governing Santiago.

England's new naval program provides for
the building of four additional battle-ships, four
cruisers, and twelve destroyers, involving an out-
lay of \$75,000,000. . . **The rebellion in Southeast-
ern China** is spreading, and more troops are being
sent to the scene of the disturbances.

Saturday, July 23.

Major-General Brooke leaves Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga, to embark for Porto Rico. . .
Major J. E. Stewart is appointed postmaster at
Santiago. . . General Shafter reports that
6,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo will sur-
render; he says that he is feeding 6,000 prisoners
and 1,600 sick persons.
A general arbitration treaty is signed between
Italy and the Argentine Republic.

Sunday, July 24.

The Porto Rican expedition is reported off
San Juan. . . General Shafter's letter congrat-
ulating United States troops in Cuba is made
public. . . Four newspapers correspondents
are expelled from Cuba by General Shafter. . .
A call is issued for a national conference at Sar-
atoga Springs, N. Y., August 10, 20, to discuss
the future foreign policy of this country. . .
The Jewish Chautauqua closes at Atlantic City.

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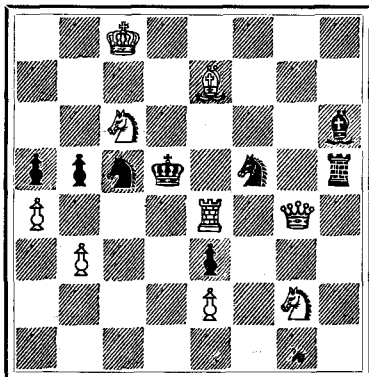
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 304.

BY BALERIUS DNITU.

From the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Berlin.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

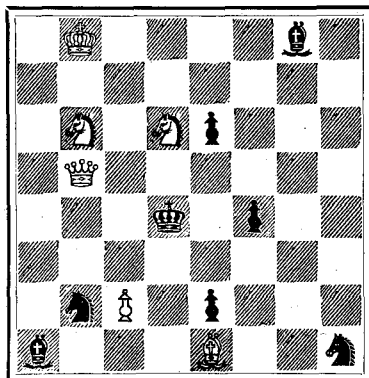
White mates in two moves.

Problem 305.

BY B. G. LAWS.

Inscribed as a Tribute of Respect to the Late Mr. James Rayner.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Mr. James Rayner, to whom this problem is inscribed, was the Problem-Editor of *The British Chess Magazine*, and "for the last sixteen or seventeen years has been inseparably connected with every movement for the furtherance of the game." His death, which occurred on June 4, is universally mourned in England, where his work as an editor and his achievements as a player were so well known and so highly appreciated. This problem, taken from *The British Chess Magazine*, "was composed," so we are informed, "about the hour Mr. Rayner was passing away."

Solution of Problems.

CONCERNING 293.

We fear the setting of this problem is incorrect. The Editor has not been able to give it a thorough analysis necessary for him to reach a final conclusion. It looks as if the White King is on the wrong square. If that problem is not correct, we greatly regret the fact, and we will endeavor to make the correction, inasmuch as this composition is of first-class merit.

Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Phillips, Cleveland; Dr. G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; and Robert Toomer, were successful with 296 and 297.

Walker, Oakland Cal.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. S. W. C., Sing Sing, N. Y., and Dr. T. H. F. Kingston, N. C., got 297.

T. H. Varner, Des Moines; "Subscriber," Albany; F. G. Norman, San Francisco, and "Walker" found 296. H. S. Hall, East Highlands, Cal., and Dr. G. A. L. got 294 and 295. R. Toomer solved 294.

The Vienna Tournament.

LAST ROUND—PILLSBURY AND TARRASCH A TIE.

The 38th and last round in the International Tournament was played on Monday, July 25. The result is not yet decided, however, as there is a tie for the first and second prizes between Pillsbury and Tarrasch, and one adjourned game between Blackburne and Caro. The committee has ordered a tie match of four games to be played by Pillsbury and Tarrasch, to begin on Wednesday. The other prizes were taken in the following order: 3d, Janowski; 4th, Steinitz; 5th, Schlechter; 6th, divided between Tschigorin and Burn; 7th, Lipke and Maroczy. Blackburne has an adjourned game to play with Caro. If he should win, the 8th prize will be divided between him and Alapin. Following is the score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin.....	19	18	Pillsbury.....	28½	8½
Baird.....	9	28	Schiffers.....	18	19
*Blackburne.....	18	18	Schlechter.....	22½	14½
Burn.....	21	16	Showalter.....	16	21
*Caro.....	12½	23½	Steinitz.....	24½	12½
Halprin.....	15	22	Tarrasch.....	28½	8½
Janowski.....	26½	10½	Trenchard.....	6	31
Lipke.....	20½	16½	Tschigorin.....	21	16
Marco.....	17½	19½	Walbrodt.....	15½	21½
Maroczy.....	20½	16½			

*Adjourned game.

and is considered safe; it is, however, but seldom played nowadays.

(b) Better is Q Kt-Q 2, followed by B-K 2, K Kt-B 3; P-Q B 3 and Q-B 2.

(c) Not good; the Kt should be kept in order to guard the K P, which is a stronghold against the



DR. SIGISMUND TARRASCH.

attack. The proper continuation was B-K 2, followed by Castles; P-Q B 3; Q-B 2, and eventually P-Q R 3 and P-Q Kt 4.

(d) Better, perhaps, was B-K 3. Black desired to free his position by continuing Kt-B 4, bringing about an exchange of Kt against Bishop.

(e) B-K 3 was more likely to relieve Black's position.

(f) Threatening P-B 5 ch, winning the Bishop. Black probably anticipated the P-Q B 4 reply, which would shut out the White Bishop. The move was hardly satisfactory, for the Queen will be displaced. Better perhaps was B-R 5, followed by B x Kt, K-R sq, and Kt-K 2.

(g) This pretty nearly forces the P-B 4, since Black threatened B x Kt.

(h) R-Q sq was hardly any better. By answering R-Q 3, and eventually Kt-B 3, White was bound to obtain the open Q file.

(i) Better perhaps was B x P, which would have brought about an exchange of B and Kt. White, however, maintains the command of the open Q file, which, in addition to the passed K P, gives him a decided, if not winning, advantage.

(k) R-K sq should have been played first, so as to prevent R-K 7. White, however, by continuing Q-Q 6, and eventually R-K 7 or R-Q B 7, will force the attack.

(l) The decisive stroke. Black now can not save his Bishop. If Black moves the Bishop then P-K 6 would follow, threatening mate. The loss of the Bishop virtually ends the game.

The "B. C. M." Problem-Tourney.

The following notice appears in *The British Chess Magazine* for July:

"The success of the three-move tourney just concluded has encouraged us to conduct another, with the following conditions:—Competitors may send one, two, or three problems in *four* moves. Each problem must be original, unpublished, have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by full solution. The name of the composer must be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, bearing the motto of the problem. Entries must be made not later than November 30, 1898, for Europe, and not later than December 31, 1898, for other countries. Address: Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 89 Brudenell Road, Leeds, England."

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Philidor Defense.

SHOWALTER. Black.	BLACKBURNE. White.	SHOWALTER. White.	BLACKBURNE. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	21 P-B 3	B-R 5
2 K Kt-B 3	P-Q 3 (a)	22 R-Q 3	Q-R 3 (g)
3 P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3 (b)	23 P-B 4	Kt-B 2
4 Kt-B 3	Q Kt-Q 2	24 R (B sq)	R x R
5 B-Q B 4	Kt-Kt 3 (c)		Q sq
6 B-Kt 3	P x P	25 R x R	B x Kt
7 Q x P	B-K 2	26 R x B	Kt-K 3
8 P-K R 3	Castles	27 Q-Q 2	Kt-Q 5 (h)
9 B-K 3	Kt (B 3)-Q 2	28 R-Q 3	B-B 2
	(d)	29 Kt-B 3	Kt x Kt (i)
10 Q-Q 2	Kt-B 4	30 P x Kt	Q-Kt 3
11 B x Kt	P x B	31 R-Q 7	K-Kt sq
12 Q-K 2	P-Q B 3	32 K-Kt 2	B-K 3 (k)
13 Castles KR	B 2	33 R-K 7	R-Q sq
14 P-K 5	B-K B 4 (e)	34 Q-B 3 (l)	R-Q 5
15 Q-R-Q sq	Q-R-Q sq	35 R x B	R x K B P
16 Kt-K 4	Kt-Q 4	36 R-Q 6	P-K R 3
17 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3	37 R-Q 7	K-R 2
18 Kt-R 2	P-K B 4	38 P-K 6	R-Q 5
19 P-K B 4	Q-Kt 3 (f)	39 P-K 7	Resigns.
20 K-R sq	K-R sq		

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) This defence was once very much in favor,

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